THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 6 1894. No. 163

ARE YOU EDUCATED on the subject of drugs? If so, you already know purity in their composition and accuracy in the compounding of them are essentials, and C. E. Jones, 98 Government Street, guarantees both.

RINGS.

RINGS RINGS

Children's Rings
Birthday Rings
Friendship Rings
Engagement Rings
Wedding Rings

In all the latest designs at

CHALLONER & MITCHELL'S,
Manufacturing Jewellers, 47 Government St.

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company
(OF LONDON ENGLAND.)
FOUNDED 1782. STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITY UNLIMITED.

The above Company, which has been established in Victoria since 1864, is one of the oldest and wealthiest English Companies. Since its establishment it has paid more than £19,000,000 in discharg- of claims for losses by fire. The undersigned, as agents, have full power to write polices, and settle all lossses and claims without refere erence elsewhere.

A. W. JONES & BRIDGMAN,
FIVE SISTERS BLOCK VICTORIA, B. C.

Scientists Claim

That there are ten pounds of glue in the human body. That's the reason that everybody is so stuck on our summer footwear. The prices are right at

Erskine's.....

Cor. Government and Johnson Streets.

AUCTION SALES.

ABSOLUTE SALE BY AUCTION

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

Four houses and two lots, Nos. 70 and 72, sub. lot 60, Fernwood Estate, plan No. 262. Milne street, north of Stanley avenue, will be sold at my salesrooms, Wharf Broughton streets.

Saturday, July 7th, at 12 o'clock noon, Without reserve. For further particulars apply to E. M. Johnson, Government and Broughton street,
je26-eod G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

Public Meeting!

The Electors of the City of Victoria Electoral District are requested to meet the Candidates in support of the present Government at the Victoria Theatre, on FRIDAY, the 6th INST., at 8 p.m.

SUITS AT 50c. ON THE $.

Just received a consignment of Mens' [illegible] will sell at about 50c. on the dollar on regular prices. $20 suits for $10, $22 and $24 suits for $12 and $14. Come and see them at

83 JOHNSON STREET.

Notice to Contractors, Builders, Etc.

Tenders will be received on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until noon of Thursday, the 12th of July next, for executing minor works, etc., at the naval establishments at Esquimalt.

Plans, specifications and conditions of contract may be seen at the office of the Assistant Civil Engineer in the yard.

Tenders to be endorsed "Works" and addressed to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

T. SYDNEY DORBIN,
Acting Storekeeper.
Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, 30th June, 1894. jy3-td

Shawnigan Lake.

Every comfort for pleasure-seekers at Shawnigan Lake Hotel. Accommodation for hunting, fishing or boating parties. Three cottages to let, furnished or unfurnished, kitchens attached. Families or parties will find these comfortable and convenient.

GEO. KOENIG,
jy2-4m Proprietor.

S. A. Stoddart, 68 1-2 Yates St.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

Waltham Watch Co., P.S. Bartlett, (stem wind)	$ 8 00
Appleton, Tracy & Co., (adjusted)	15 00
(all new movements)	
Low grades from	4 00
Watches cleaned	75
Main spring	75
New lever staff	1 25
Jewels	50
Clocks cleaned from	50

Jewelry repaired; Seal Teeth mounted in solid gold from $2, silver from $1; pipes mounted in solid silver, from 50c., gold $2.50. SPECIAL—Clocks regulated and repaired against accidents for 12 months. Called for and delivered at any residence where the cars pass.

S. A. STODDART,
Practical Watchmaker. 68 1-2 Yates St.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Montreal.

Allan Line, Sardinian	July 14
Allan Line, Numidian	July 21
Dominion Line, Vancouver	July 14
Dominion Line, Oregon	July 21
Beaver Line, Huron	July 11
Beaver Line, Ontario	July 18

From New York.

Cunard Line, Campania	July 14
Cunard Line, Servia	July 17
White Star Line, Majestic	July 11
White Star Line, Germanic	July 18
American Line, New York	July 11
American Line, Paris	July 18
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Lahn	July 17
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Ems	July 21
Anchor Line, Furnessia	July 14
Anchor Line, Anchoria	July 21
Allan State Line, Nebraska	July 20
Allan State Line, California	August 3

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $14 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,

R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.
Victoria, B.C., March 16, 94.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A waitress at the Balmoral Hotel. jy6-5t

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper; good references. Apply M. M., Times office. jly6-3t

TO RENT—Pretty cottage, South Turner street; five rooms and bath. Apply to Skene Lowe, 45 Carr street. jly6-3t

Public Meeting

THE OPPOSITION CANDIDATES
Messrs. Beaven, Milne Dutton and Cameron

Will address the electors of Victoria at the Philharmonic Hall, Fort Street, on next FRIDAY EVENING, the 6th of July, 1894.

The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.

Victoria & Sidney Railway

Trains will leave Topaz Avenue

FOR SIDNEY

at 9 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

SATURDAY.

SUNDAY TRAIN will leave at 1:30, returning will leave Sidney at 5 o'clock.

Fare for the Round Trip, 50 cents.

FOR THE NORTH

The Steamer

BARBARA BOSCOWITZ

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will sail for Fort Simpson and way ports on

Tuesday, July 10,

At 7 p. m., from Spratt's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to

CAPT. J. D. WARREN,
6 Trounce Avenue.
Manager.

Protection Island Coal

Mined by the NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO.

FOR SALE AT THE ROCK BAY COAL YARD

This is positively the best Coal mined in British Columbia.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.
Telephone 470.

If This Should Meet the Eye

Of any person requiring

Lumber

Call at the ROCK BAY LUMBER YARD for cash prices. You will save MONEY by doing so.

EWEN MORRISON, Proprietor.

THE GIRLS OF ARGENTENA.

Types of Voluptuous Beauty, but Fat and Gross at Thirty.

The very best word picture of an Argentine girl that I have ever seen, true to life though rather flowery, says a Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Philadelphia Record, is as follows:

"Imagine a brunette of 15 or 16 developed to a precocious maturity. An erect figure of medium height, but splendidly proportioned, with a bust that would make Lord Lytton's flat-chested heroines green with envy; proud and graceful carriage, a face of perfect oval, spotless complexion, with a slight tinge of Creole blood that imparts to the cheeks the hues of the damask rose. The eyes are large, dark and lustrous, tinged by long, silken lashes, and over-arched by eyebrows which, with the 'night of her hair,' makes the white forehead look like alabaster; small and delicately chiselled nostrils that dilate nervously at every inspiration; teeth so white and regular that to catch a glimpse of them through the arch of a smile is a wonder at nature's perfection—the only fault of the beautiful face the sensuous lines that surround the [illegible] ture.

"Imagine the face in its frame of soft, black hair, surmounted by a white hat of the most coquettish fashion, on which real flowers repose and living fireflies gleam; and that lithsome figure attired in a crush of some soft texture and delicate tint, and of a fashion known only to the Worths of Paris and Madrid, with the sparkle of a diamond here and there, or glimmer of dull gold; and imagine the whole being instinct with the grace and vivacity of early youth, and you have the complete portrait of an Argentine girl."

But with all these charms that dazzle the eye and captivate admiration, there seems to be something lacking on closer acquaintance—perhaps because the voluptuous style does not appeal to the soul like the more spiritual beauty of the Saxon maiden—that where the senses only are fed they become satiated after a time, like one on a steady diet of sweets. Unfortunately, these charming creatures are universally addicted to the rouge pot and powder puff to such an extent that the real woman appears to be in total eclipse under drifts of white and daubs of red. And, as with the gentler sex in all Southern countries, their beauty wanes at an early age. While women of colder climates and colder temperaments are at their prime at 35 and 40, the Portena's golden age is between the years of 15 and 17. At 25, or sooner, if married, she is quite passe and metaphorically laid on the shelf. A tendency to corpulence is encouraged by indolent habits and excessive indulgence in the flesh-pots; and at middle-age many of them develop hirsute appendages that are the envy of the beardless youths.

LEADS TO BLOODSHED.

Deputies Fire Into a Mob of Train-Wreckers Instantly Killing One Man.

Strike Breakers in Arkansas to be Arrested—Chicago Police Fire on Strikers.

Chicago, July 6.—Strikers held up a milk train on the Fort Wayne track at Fortieth street to-day and stoned the engineer. The police fired into the mob and several persons are reported fatally injured.

St. Louis, Mo., July 6.—Firemen on the Frisco road struck this morning. Traffic is suspended.

Chicago, July 6.—At noon to-day everything is quiet. The stockyards railroad officials are waiting the arrival of more troops before they resume operations.

Little Rock, Ark., July 6.—The governor has issued a proclamation calling on all persons in authority to arrest leaders of the strike.

St. Louis, Mo., July 6.—The United States court has been asked for an omnibus injunction covering seventeen railroads in this city, restraining the strikers. Two hundred new men were put to work in the railroad yards this morning and an effort is being made to resume operations. Thus far the strikers have not interfered.

New York, July 6.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday sent to Congressman Amos J. Cummings in which he says of government interference with strikes: "In the midst of the great industrial unrest of the country I am constrained to express the hope that the president will not lend a too willing ear to the clamor of corporate interests and too readily permit the use of the armed as well as civil forces of the government to overcome our indignant workingmen. All sincere labor men deplore violence, and all recognize that if not from patriotic motives, at least from practical, it is best, as it reacts to the detriment of those who may be engaged in the labor dispute. I submit to you that the laws under which the modern judicial injunctions are issued and particularly those of Judges Wood and Grosscup, were never contemplated by congress when the measures were under consideration. The interstate commerce law was enacted at the instance of the people to get laws to protect them against the outrageous discrimination and injustice of the railroad companies. It was never intended that the laws should be made an instrument of oppression and deprive workingmen of the right to cease work or strike to redress a grievance or improve their condition. These dragnet injunctions which are intended to prohibit workingmen from exercising rights conceded to them years ago and which are fully recognized even in monarchial countries cannot but produce baneful results to all. Oppression and repression never yet succeeded in relieving the people from wrong or perpetuating free institutions. As one who intensely feels a sympathy for his fellows in their efforts for improved conditions, who loves the institutions under which we live and who strives for the peaceful solution of the great problem of our time, I appeal to you to use your good offices upon the presidency to ally himself with right and justice even if it be against corporations." Mr. Gompers' letter was forwarded to Congressman Cummings at Washington.

London, July 6.—W. T. Stead in an interview on the Pullman strike says Pullman is an industrial czar, who makes philanthropy pay dividends, and declared he would not be surprised if the present struggle should develop into a civil war.

Washington, D. C., July 6.—Attorney-General Olney denies Governor Altgeld's statement that state rights have been violated by the action of the federal government regarding the strikers.

Indianapolis, July 6.—A cattle train on the belt road was derailed by the strikers to-day. Eight cars were wrecked.

Stock Yards, Ill., July 6.—The companies' tracks present a scene of wreckage this morning. The tracks are torn up and the cars broken into and their contents scattered along the tracks. On the Lake Shore tracks a number of box cars have been overturned and the road is completely blockaded. All night long the mobs continued the riotous work of destroying railroad property. During the night thirty-one fire alarms were sent in to the fire department in the stock yards district, but the blazes were extinguished before serious damage was done. All was quiet in the camp of the United States troops during the night. The soldiers were astir at an early hour this morning. To-day a Western Indiana wrecking train starts under police protection to clear the tracks. At the crossing of the Lake Shore road at Fortieth street a thousand men had gathered by 8 o'clock, and trouble is expected if the wrecking crew attempt to clear obstructions from the stock yards tracks.

Chicago, July 6.—Deputies fired on a mob of strikers overturning cars at Kensington this morning. One was reported killed and several wounded. The troops are being hurried to the scene.

Albany, N. Y., July 6.—A resolution was introduced in the constitutional convention denouncing the arbitrary action of the federal government in ordering the indictment of Debs and sending troops to Chicago to coerce the people, while trusts and monopolies are endowed with bounties wrung from the poor.

Springfield, Ill., July 6.—Altgeld has ordered several companies of militia to report to the mayor of Chicago.

Pittsburg, July 6.—The non-arrival of a passenger train over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad this morning from points west of Fort Wayne caused much excitement at the Union station. For the first time the passenger service from the west was seriously interfered with. Neither a limited nor a day express arrived, nor are they expected until this afternoon.

THE OTTAWA INQUIRIES.

Curran Bridge and Turcotte Privileges Cases in Committee.

Ottawa, July 6.—Edward Kennedy was examined at the public accounts committee to-day re the Curran bridge [illegible] on the works was that of foreman. He had no means of checking the pay lists, and never ordered Doheny to keep any time of the men. He signed the pay lists blindly. After his suspension he refused to do so. Mr. Curran came to him and read a letter from Mackenzie Bowell, then acting minister of railways, stating that if he did not sign the lists it would be worse for him. Under these conditions he was prevailed on to sign them. As for Parent, Kennedy said he was always in a state of semi-intoxication.

At the meeting of the privileges and elections committee to-day Mr. Edgar read his report on the Turcotte case, which he will offer as an amendment to Col. Amyot's motion of yesterday. This reports recites all the particulars of the case and winds up with the statement that the profits from the marine department contract to Turcotte were represented by the difference between $1200 per year which he would have to pay Larose, his clerk, and the $950 which he actually paid him. The case will be discussed on Tuesday next.

STAGE ROBBERS CAPTURED.

The Men Who Held Up the Cariboo Stage Both in Jail.

Ashcroft, B. C., July 6.—Brown, the man who held up the Forks of the Quesnelle stage a few weeks ago, has been captured while asleep in an old cabin in the woods. He was surprised by Special Constable J. Bain and another man. On opening his eyes and seeing the muzzle of a revolver close to his face he surrendered. He will receive a preliminary hearing before a magistrate to-day at 150-Mile house. This following so closely upon the capture of Sam Slick, or Sam Blankly, reflects great credit upon the authorities having the matter in charge.

MRS. CATON'S JEWELS.

Her Trunk Broken Open on Board Ship and Jewels Stolen.

Chicago, July 6.—What is left of society in Chicago these hot days is discussing the story of the unpleasant experience on board ship of Mrs. Arthur J. Caton, who sailed on the Latouraine May 28th. Mrs. Caton's stateroom on the boat was entered, her sea trunk broke open and jewels amounting to $10,000, cash amounting to $670 and other articles were stolen. A letter of credit was found stuffed under the cushion of a sofa in the steamer's smoking room. But the other property was not found. Mrs. Caton informed her friends of her misfortune as soon as she reached France. "The story has been here for some days but it is being kept quiet," said a friend of Caton's to-day. "Mrs. Caton sailed on May 28th and when the ship was about in mid-ocean discovered that she had been robbed. Mr. A. J. Caton denies that the jewels were of the value stated."

Must Leave the State.

Washington, July 6.—Fry and his industrials have been ordered by the Maryland state authorities to leave their camp at Roslyn and get out of the state. If they fail to comply the governor has ordered their arrest.

Von Kotze Innocent.

Berlin, July 6.—Investigation has fully established the innocence of Chamberlain von Kotze, charged by the emperor with sending anonymous threatening communications to prominent people.

Carnot's Assassin.

Paris, July 6.—Carnot's assassin has written to President Perier asking for money with which to mitigate the rigor of the treatment he is receiving in prison.

BLOOMER GARB ON PARADE.

Denver's Dress Reformers Take Advantage of a Stormy Day.

Denver's dress reformers burst upon the public gaze on May 23d in a tumult of the elements that made their abbreviated and controllable garments a ravishing sight to their less advanced sisters.

The Dress Reform club had not authorized the appearance by any special edict, as the timid members at their last meeting had resolved to keep their bloomer costumes in the sacred privacy of their boudoirs until there were at least a hundred ready for street wear. The day's storm dissipated the good intentions and fired the feminine heart with real courage that braved the blasts and cared naught for the masculine gaze.

The bloomer was strongly in evidence in the shopping district, and the general opinion was that the costume attracted less attention on a windy day than the usual clinging skirts and exhibition of hosiery. While her sisters all around her madly clutched their gowns to lift them above the pouring floods of the streets, the reformer's hands were free to manage her struggling umbrella. Her skirt ended a good five inches from the ground, and was made of serviceable gray storm serge. Moreover, while other women found themselves brought almost to a standstill by their skirts, which twisted and wrapped demoniacally around their limbs, hers, thanks to the unusual structure calmly preserved its full and statuesque folds.

It is said that a large number of ladies will have a reform dress made for wear on stormy days alone.

Mrs. James Kilton, originator of the movement in Denver, wears her dress all the time. It is a soft, pale gray material, the bodice elaborately trimmed with broad white lace, and few people realize until their attention is called to it that she is not clad in ordinary garb.

MAN BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Fred Driver of Cincinnati Strewn Over the Street by a Mysterious Explosion.

There Was a Dazzling Flash, a Loud Report and a Few Mangled Remains.

Cincinnati, O., July 6.—The death occurred yesterday of Fred Driver, at Sixth and Main streets with hundreds in sight. It is a wonderful case. Some say he had a bottle under his arm; others that he carried no article in sight. Suddenly a dazzling flash of light shot up seemingly from Driver's person. At the same instant a loud report shook the earth. There was a light puff of smoke and a heap of bloody pulp lay where Driver had stood. When what was left was examined there was found a semblance of a head, some bloody flesh and a lot of crushed bones. The walls of building across the street were covered with blood and shreds of flesh. A silver dollar had been driven into a telegraph pole and the same fate had overtaken the dead man's watch. What the police desire to know is what caused it and was it accident or design.

TEMPERANCE AND POLITICS.

Public Meeting at Nanaimo Discusses Temperance Legislation.

Nanaimo, July 6.—The public meeting held in the Institute Hall last night under the auspices of the Temperance party, was largely attended. The proceedings were opened by T. R. E. McInnis, and in his speech he touched on the liquor traffic and alluded to that plank in the Reform Club platform pertaining to the enforcement of the Sunday observance act.

T. Keith followed and proceeded in detail to show that the liquor traffic was detrimental to the masses and therefore was strongly in favor of a strict observance of the present liquor laws. He explained that he would do all in his power, if elected, to carry out the requirements of the temperance party, but they must bear the responsibilities of such work. He went on to say that the liquor traffic was a very large one but he would refrain from stating how much liquor was consumed. J. C. Brown (applause) was a man that did his utmost while in the house to benefit the temperance party. He claimed that it was unfortunate that he had been compelled to resign his position through the machinations of Theodore Davie. He was put out of the political field because he was opposed to Premier Davie. He asked could they expect the present government to do anything by legislation that would help the temperance side of this question. In fact he assured his hearers that Mr. Davie owned a saloon, so what, he asked, could they expect from him? If the people were satisfied they had done right in the past they would vote for that government, but if not they should do all in their power to defeat them. During his remarks he was repeatedly applauded.

R. Smith was received with cheers. He proceeded to deal with the temperance question and pointed out that it was necessary for every person to be harmonious on this question. He would like to have political victory, but first he wanted to have moral victory. (Cheers.) He scored the plausible aspect of the government party on the temperance question and was pleased to find the Reform club did not adopt such methods. (Hear, hear.) He spoke of the progress that has been made by the temperance party and showed what course should be followed to defeat the liquor traffic. He said in reference to the questions put to the premier, when the premier was unable to answer those questions he was unfit to be premier of the province. Mr. Smith followed up the advantage with a vigorous speech upon the duty of the people in seeking legislation to attain their end. His opponent (J. Bryden) had taken hold of the temperance plank in his platform but his followers had gone round armed with the whiskey bottle. Several other speakers followed, but Mr. J. McGregor was not present although he had received an invitation.

These Fifty Inch Melton Cloths

Cloths at 50 cents per yard were originally $1.25, at Russell & McDonald's, opposite the iron church, Douglas street.

In House and Senate.

Washington, July 6.—In the house today the tariff bill was received and referred to the committee on ways and means. In the senate a joint resolution authorizing the continuing of the employment of the mechanics and laborers in the navy yards was passed. A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire as to the necessary authority for government ownership of railroads and telegraphs went over.

American News.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 6.—Prominent educators from all sections of the United States and Canada have been gathering here during the past twenty-four hours to attend the national council of education, which was called to order at 9:30 o'clock this morning in the First Presbyterian church, Hon. E. W. Coy presiding. Among those present were Dr. William T. Harris, United States commissioner of education; Dr. J. A. McLellan, of Toronto, Canada; Dr. John W. Cook, president of the Illinois State Normal University, and scores of other prominent teachers. After addresses of welcome had been delivered the committee on technological education, through chairman C. M. Woodward submitted a report on the relation of technical to liberal education. At the afternoon session Dr. Nicholas Muray Butler, of New York, read a paper on "Professional and Technical Instruction in Universities."

First Clubman—Why do Mrs. Muller and Mrs. Meyer hate each other so terribly?

Second Clubman—Because both are women.—Ulk, Berlin.

GROWING MORE SERIOUS.

Serious Engagements Between Militia and Citizens Narrowly Averted.

Engines and Cars Thrown Off the Track by the Determined Strikers.

Chicago, July 5.—Taken in its entirety the day has been a quiet one in strike circles, barring an occasional flurry caused by the gathering of a mob in the striking district, which were held in check by the police and deputies, backed up by the near proximity of a detachment of regulars from Fort Sheridan, for whom the strikers have a wholesome respect. Trains are once more moving at Blue Island, the turbulent element having suddenly simmered down when confronted by pieces of ordnance and glittering bayonets. After the troops disembarked at the stock yards the strikers vented their spleen by ditching the two rear couches of the troops train and disabled the engine by shoving coupling pins into the cross headguides, being careful, however, to wait until the regulars had got a safe distance away.

The Chicago & Northewestern to-day resumed its regular passenger service, which is now moving regularly and without interference. The Illinois Central announces that suburban service will be resumed to-morrow morning. The Santa Fe and Alton service is seriously crippled, though the Santa Fe trains are moving on time. The Baltimore & Ohio passenger service is normal. The Nickel Plate freight service is at a standstill and passenger traffic is irregular. The Chicago & Calumet terminal is at a standstill. The Michigan Central got out a train of forty cars of meat to-day. The situation is improving. The Pennsylvania announces that they will begin moving perishable freight to and from Chicago to-morrow. Reports to-night from Fifty-seventh street are that a fast freight, No. 7 of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, for New York, is held there in the hands of the mob.

Chicago, July 6.—A mob of strikers held up a train on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne track at Fortieth street and compelled the passengers to leave the cars. They then dragged the engineer and fireman from the cab, derailed the engine and set fire to the Lake Shore signal house. General Miles says he cannot order his troops to fire on the mob without orders from Washington. He has telegraphed for reinforcements. The strikers attempted to burn a number of cars on the R. I & Lake Shore tracks to-day. The fire department was called out. The mobs are driving men from the signal towers on the Michigan Southern and R. I & Lake Shore tracks. At Fortieth stree the mob stopped a train and stoned Clerk Hubbell of the R. I, while he was trying to switch a train loaded with military. They also burned a freight car.

Washington, D. C., July 5.—Reports received by the authorities here to-night from the various central points of the strike country confirm the belief that the strikers are losing ground and that but little more federal action will be required. The officials of the department of justice in Wyoming confirm preliminary symptoms of trouble throughout that state, but no actual disturbance. A dispatch was sent from the department of justice to the United States attorney at Chicago, ordering him to call together at once a grand jury. It is surmised the attorney-general intends to secure the indictment and punishment of Debs and the other prominent strike leaders for violations of the anti-trust law of July, 1890, committed prior to the issuance of the omnibus injunction by Judges Grosscup and Woods.

Portland, July 5.—United States marshal Grady received orders from Attorney-General Olney to protect all trains carrying mail in case of obstruction by strikers and to swear in a sufficient number of deputies for that purpose. United States District Attorney Murphy was instructed to issue warrants for the arrest of every person interfering with or delaying the transmission of mails.

Tacoma, July 4.—Up to to-night there has been no new developments in the strike situation. Four trains have arrived and four departed to Seattle and Portland, guarded by marshals. The strikers have remained quiet.

Seattle, July 5.—The regularity with which all trains came and went out of Seattle yesterday would hardly denote that a strike was in force among the trainmen of the Lake Shore system were it not for the crowds of men that gathered along the depot and tracks at the foot of Columbia street at the incoming and outgoing of every train yesterday, drawn there out of curiosity to see what the strikers would do to the non-union crews that were found at work on every train in and out. All were agreeably disappointed, however, for nothing occurred [illegible] day save one little incident started by a few persons shouting "scab," and checked by the self-possession of a humorous engineer.

The Great Northern road is out of the trouble, and its trains ran all day yesterday with clock-like precision. It received three freight trains from the east and sent out two. Last Saturday the company sent out five cars loaded with potatoes grown in this state consigned to parties in St. Paul.

Dunsmuir, Cal., July 4.—At 12.30 p. m. an engine with a special of one car with about 75 fully armed and equipped strikers left here for Sacramento to assist the American Railway Union in that city. They took the delayed United States mail car with them.

All the rifles for miles around have been secured by strikers. About 1000 pounds of ammunition is on hand and enough giant powder to wreck all the tunnels and bridges in the canyon. The strikers were joined by reinforcements along the line.

Willows, Cal., July 4.—This afternoon the railroad people sent orders to this point to have section men tear up their track here to prevent the Dunsmuir special from proceeding to Sacramento. Immediately after this company 6 of Willows was ordered out by the governor to assist in stopping the strikers' train.

The militia mustered out to the number of about half the company at once, armed themselves and prepared to intercept the train. This action so incensed the citizens that they repaired to the depot to the number of about two hundred and got in readiness to oppose the militia and see that the strikers' train went on its way unmolested. The situation looked very serious for a time, and the citizens were determined that not a conflict seemed imminent. Then the military received orders from headquarters to return to their armory and disband, which without a doubt averted a struggle between citizens and soldiers.

West Oakland, July 4.—Five companies of the Fifth Infantry, N. G. C., were ordered out by General Dimond this evening. The men are from Santa Rosa, San Rafael and Tiburon. The troops were not landed at the pier but were disembarked by the steamer Alameda at the foot of Broadway and marched to the armory of Company A, corner of Franklin and Twelfth streets, to await orders. The object of this movement is to concentrate a force at a central point contiguous to the railroad yards. Hearing of this a crowd of 500 strikers went to the yards and killed all the engines, thus completing the work of the day. The strikers, in explaining their action in tieing up the broad and narrow gauge systems, say they are tired of making the ferry system a school for "scabs," adding that the railroad officials hoped to recruit the regular trains from the ferry service.

President Roberts, of the local American Railway Union, says that the strike is a case of starve out. If it continues, he asserts, all the labor unions of Oakland will be called out. He believes that a compromise will be proposed by the railway people soon. When asked what the strikers would do when their money gave out, one of the strikers remarked that so long as there were provisions in the stores the men did not propose to starve.

San Francisco, July 4.—Deputy United States marshals who came with the train from Santa Cruz this morning intimated, when they heard of the trouble in Oakland, that it was likely to be followed by similar disturbances in San Jose. Some of the militia had been assembled there and were being held in readiness for possible emergencies at Fresno or up around there. Trains that are now being moved are oddly made up, the mail car being coupled on behind the others. The object is evidently to prevent passenger coaches from being cut off by the strikers.

Kansas City, July 4.—A Chicago & Alton train was detained by strikers at Slater, Mo., and held at that place. Gen. Joe Shelby, United States marshal at Kansas City, sent several deputies to Slater to release the trains and allow them to proceed, on the ground that it was carrying United States mail, and as a United States officer he was responsible to the federal court to see that its functions in this case, the expedition of the mail, were not interfered with.

Governor Stone resented this as an interfence with state rights, and as such wrote to General Shelby asking him by what right a United States officer interfered in trouble of this kind, and he believed the state was perfectly capable of taking care of its own domestic affairs, and if he found it necessary to call for assistance he would do so in approved form.

The strike at Indianapolis is a failure. Trains are nearly on time.

There are four delayed Alton passenger trains at Bloomington, Ill., and 2000 passengers.

The situation at Kansas City is a little better. The Santa Fe is moving a few freight cars.

The situation at Cincinnati is better, and the railroad managers there say the strike is broken.

The tie up at Terre Haute was complete Wednesday, for the first time since the strike was begun.

Seven strikers were arrested at Pueblo, Col., Wednesday for contempt of court for hooting, jeering and trespassing, and are in custody of soldiers till they can be sent to Denver.

New York, July 6.—The recent advance in meat is now attributed to a corner here and not to scarcity on account of the strike. The impression is growing that there will be trouble in the east eventually.

New Orleans, July 6.—The Queen and Crescent company has passed resolutions condemning the strike as unjust.

Alton, July 6.—The strike on the Big Four, the officials say, has been declared off.

Butte, July 5.—Further particulars concerning last evening's American Protective Association riot say one man is dead, one fatally injured and half a dozen more or less wounded. The militia has been called out.

Montreal, July 5.—Two agents of the railway men, on strike in the United States, have been here for a couple of weeks interviewing the various classes of employees on the Grand Trunk railway. They have made no definite proposals, being here apparently to feel the ground. They are not getting much encouragement, and unless the head of the order commands a strike the Canadian railway employees will stand by their employers.

Chicago, Ill., July 5.—Wild scenes were enacted to-day on a stretch of railroad territory occupied by the tracks of the Lake Shore and Rock Island, running south for some three miles from the board of trade structure in the heart of the business district. Within this strip, hardly more than a block in width, and fringed on either side with tenements or the humble homes of railroad men and other wage-workers, a mob that aggregated not less than 25,000 men, women and children, had complete control. Nearly a score of cars were overturned in the main track, others were fired, switches were unlocked and rendered useless, regular troops were jeered and the police hooted at and dared to do their best or worse.

A soft, fair skin is the result of pure blood and a healthy liver, to secure which, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Superior Medicine. Ladies who rely upon cosmetics to beautify their complexion, should make a note of this, bearing in mind that they can't improve upon nature.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

EVERYTHING, when the name implies a reputation and a guarantee.

This name tells the story.

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

A TOTAL ECLIPSE!

JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF

ECLIPSES

All Meat Extracts and Home Made Beef Tea.

It is FIFTY TIMES as nourishing and makes a strengthening and invigorating beverage.

MARTIN & ROBERTSON, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, Agents for British Columbia.

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Graduate U. S. College of Embalming
PARLORS, 102 DOUGLAS ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

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(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government street Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Office: 90 Johnson St.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.
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Private entrance on Pandora street.
Business strictly confidential. s19-tf

SAVE Money! Time! Labor!

—BY USING—

THE H. & K.

Self Cleansing Plate Polishing Cloth

NO PLATE POWDER NECESSARY.

The cloths are chemically prepared and will not injure the finest ware.
Used by the best families in Great Britain for polishing silver and plated ware.
The cloths will last for months and retain their polishing properties to the end. The best thing ever introduced for polishing silver and plated ware.
Price 20 cents per cloth, or three cloths for 50 cents.
For sale at—
SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE CO., and WEILER BROS.,
VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

If flavor, purity, mildness and aroma have no weight with you when
selecting smoking tobaccos, why not smoke cabbage leaves or brown paper? If you appreciate quality you will ask for
MASTIFF PLUG CUT.

J. R. PACE TOBACCO CO.,
Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

RUPTURE
More CURES have been effected by my Trusses, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. $7 patents to overcome DEFORMITY
Ill. book free
CHARLES CLUTHE,
180 King St. W., Toronto.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured.

by a perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a King among men, mind and body. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go in hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Great Northern Railway

Grand Excursion
—TO—
SPOKANE

On account of the Christian Endeavor State Convention to be held at Spokane July 3rd to 5th, 1894, the Great Northern Railway will make the rate of one fare for the round trip.
Fare only $19.30, Victoria to Spokane and return.
Tickets on sale July 2nd. Good to return July 5th.
The Great Northern is the official route for Washington delegation. Delegates and their friends will leave Seattle on the night of July 2nd, at 10:30 by special train, and a pleasant time is assured every one.
Train leaves Victoria at 9 o'clock a.m. July 2nd.
For tickets, berths and reservations and all information call or write
C. H. RATTRAY,
General Agent G. N. Ry.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Ry.

Via Revelstoke
—TO—
Robson, Fort Shepherd,
Slocan, Hendryx,
Ainsworth, Nelson,
Balfour, Pilot Bay,
Kaslo, AND ALL
Kootenay Points.

For passenger and freight rates apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Freight and Passenger Agent,
GEO. McL. BROWN, Victoria.
Dist. Pass. Agent,
Vancouver.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
—RUNS—
Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,
TO
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED	Victoria Route.	TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON,"	1117

8 30 pm	Lv	M	1	...Victoria...	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend		72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	....Seattle....		38	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	...Tacoma...		81	Lv	8 90 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.
* Daily except Monday.
E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent.
Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass Agent,
Washington, Portland, Or.
121 First

HONOLULU, by O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco
FOR HONOLULU ONLY
S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,670 tons) Saturday, August 4th, 1894, at 2 p. m.
For passage apply to 133 Montgomery St.
For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change
The Splendid New 3,300 ton Steel Screw Steamer
Monowai..Thursday, July 26th, at 2 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the Steamer from S.F.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.,
General Agents.
W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. F. COWDEN, Agent. Boston Square, Victoria
CAPT. WM. WEBSTER,
Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer
Every 5 days for San Francisco
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 2 P.M.
City of Puebla ... July 7
R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 23,
Taking effect June 28th, 1894.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 15:30 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15:30 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

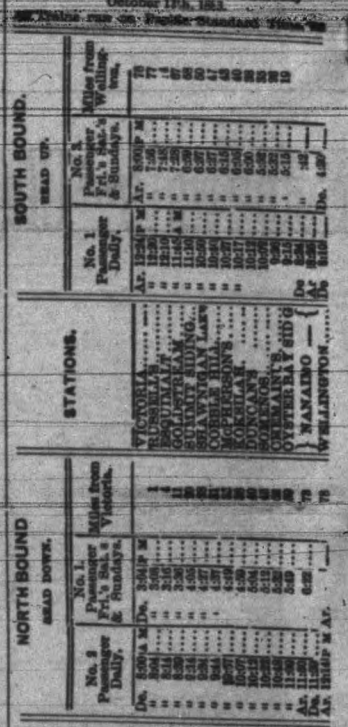
Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.
The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.
JOHN IRVING,
Manager.
G. A. CARLETON,
General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE No 19.
To Take Effect at 5.00 a.m. on Thursday October 17th, 1893.
Standard Time on Pacific Standard Time.



ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Sunday.
Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.
No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.
Through rates between Victoria and Comox
Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO
—AND—
ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,
Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

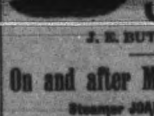
Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.
For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservation etc., call upon or address
THOS. A. GRAHAM,
Dist. Pass. Agent,
No. 1102 Pacific Ave
Tacoma, Wash.
E. P. ROGERS,
Asst. Gen. Pgr. and Pass. Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.



STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Union Wharf Thursdays at 6 a.m. for Nanaimo returning to Union Wharf same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Yuklow Island are discontinued.
For freight or steerage apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria 32 Store street.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

The Dead Advertise Not.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

List of the Candidates Nominated in the Various Districts.

VICTORIA CITY.
Opposition—Hon. Robert Beaven, Dr. Milne, W. G. Cameron and A. H. Dutton.
Government—Hon. J. H. Turner, R. P. Rithet, John Braden, H. D. Helmcken.

VANCOUVER CITY.
Opposition—F. C. Cotton, R. McPherson and A. Williams.
Government—R. A. Anderson, Edward Odium and R. G. Tatlow.
Independent—Sam Greer.

NEW WESTMINSTER CITY.
Opposition—J. B. Kennedy.
Government—D. S. Curtis.

NANAIMO CITY.
Opposition—T. Keith.
Government—James McGregor.

DELTA.
Opposition—Thomas Forster.
Government—James Punch.

RICHMOND.
Opposition—Thomas Kidd.
Government—C. S. Douglas.

DEWDNEY.
Opposition—C. B. Sword.
Government—Dr. Lefevre.

CHILLIWACK.
Opposition—Thomas Kitchen.
Government—S. Cawley.

NORTH YALE.
Opposition—H. McCutcheon.
Government—George B. Martin.

EAST YALE.
Opposition—C. A. Semlin.
Government—J. Wardle.

WEST YALE.
Opposition—D. Graham.
Government—Hon. F. G. Vernon.

EAST KOOTENAY.
Opposition—N. C. Schou.
Government—Hon. Col. Baker.

SOUTH WEST KOOTENAY.
Opposition—J. F. Hume.
Government—G. O. Buchanan.

NORTH WEST KOOTENAY.
Opposition—W. M. Brown.
Government—J. M. Kellie.

CARIBOO.
Opposition—R. McLeese and Major-General Kinchant.
Government—W. Adams, Dr. H. Watt and S. A. Rogers.

EAST LILLOOET.
Opposition—J. K. Prentice.
Government—D. A. Stoddart.

WEST LILLOOET.
Opposition—W. H. Keatly.
Government—A. W. Smith.

NORTH VICTORIA.
Opposition—Captain Robertson.
Government—J. P. Booth.

SOUTH VICTORIA.
Independent—J. W. Carey.
Government—D. M. Eberts.

NORTH NANAIMO.
Opposition—Ralph Smith.
Government—John Bryden.

SOUTH NANAIMO.
Opposition—Tully Boyce.
Government—Dr. Walkem.

COMOX.
Independent Government—Dr. Scharschmidt.
Government—J. Hunter.

COWICHAN.
Independent—Major Mutter.
Government—Hon. Theodore Davie.
By acclamation.

ESQUIMALT.
Government—Hon. D. W. Higgins and Hon. C. E. Pooley, by acclamation.

THE KENTUCKY STYLE.

Mr. Underwood's Story of a Campaign in the Blue Grass State.

John C. Underwood, who was elected lieutenant-governor of Kentucky on the same ticket with Luke Blackburn, is an amusing story teller, particularly when he is started on the subject of political stumping in Kentucky. "Our people," said he to a New York Evening Post man not long ago, " don't like snobbishness. I remember one time when I was stumping one of the mountain counties, I bought $25 worth of nickels and carried them in my saddle bags. At every log cabin I would ride up and ask for a drink of water. Out would come a little boy or girl with a gourd dipper of warm water. I would take a swallow, then drop a nickel in the dipper. The little one would run in the house and I would go on. The child's mother would come out and have the generous gentleman pointed out. The consequence was that I got the vote of that house. Well, one morning I rode up to a house and a little girl brought me out a dipper of water. I felt in my pocket and discovered that I hadn't a copper.

"'Little girl,' said I, 'I generally have a nickel somewhere about me, but I haven't one to-day, so I'll give you what's the next best thing for a girl, and that's a kiss.' I got down off my horse and kissed her for my own little blue-eyed girl at home. Another little black-eyed girl here showed up, and I had to kiss her for a niece of mine she looked like. By this time another little girl showed up, half a head taller than the rest, and, not to be impartial, I kissed her; when I found that four or five other girls had gathered, and I was in for it. So, beginning with the smallest, I kissed each one. The change in stature was so gradual that I didn't notice that the last one was a full grown young woman—and right handsome at that—until I had kissed her. Looking up, I saw that there were two or three old ladies laughing at me, and, thinking that I had made a bad break, I lifted my hat to the young lady and begged her pardon and explained how it was. She didn't seem to mind it much, but the old ladies kept on laughing, and one of them said: 'Why, durn it, she's Bill's wife.'

"'Well,' I thought, 'I'm in for it. That knocks out all my votes in this neighborhood.' I inquired at the next house who Bill was, and was told that it was 'Buck' Holmes, the hardest citizen in Carter county. Next day I had to speak at the court house, and when I came up I noticed a gang of about 40 rough looking fellows off at one side, and a big six-footer talking to them and gesticulating with both hands.

"'Who's that?' I inquired.

"'That's 'Buck' Holmes and his gang,' was the reply. Cold chills ran down my back and I shifted my revolver around to where I could reach it without trouble, and then sauntered over to hear what he was saying.

"'Well, I'm blankety blanked,' I heard him say, 'if he don't catch my vote. No snob thar, gentlemen. Jest as soon kiss a poor man's wife as a rich one's!' That settled it, and I got 150 more votes in that county than any other man on the ticket."

A POLYGLOT HORSE.

The Animal Understands the French and German Languages.

It cannot be said of the horse, as Heine said of the monkey, that it does not talk for fear of being put to work. Probably the ultimate degree to which the training of animals may be carried is reached in the case of the talking horse that recently made its bow to the public at the Crystal Palace. Mazeppa is an Arab, educated, so to say, in America, and its extraordinary capacity for learning was manifested before an astonished and enthusiastic audience.

In the strict meaning of the word the horse does not talk but is capable of answering questions addressed to it. It even understands French or German when it hears it spoken, though it does not speak these languages, in which it is not less accomplished than some human beings. The animal not only appears to think, but it is capable of expressing itself intelligibly by signs. It has a special talent for arithmetic.

The audience was invited promiscuously to call out a number of figures which were arranged in rows on a blackboard, and Mazeppa, after loking over them, gave the sum of the addition by pawing the ground in every case the exact number of times necessary to indicate the result. As a mere trick this would be surprising enough, but, considering the figures were taken at random from among the audience, ladies and gentlemen, and, in particular, eager little boys contributing, collusion semed out of the question, and Mazeppa's good faith was established by the still more remarkable achievement that followed.

The horse was directed to count the number of persons in given rows of the audience, and, having done so more than once, proceeded to indicate the number of women and the number of men in any particular row. Having passed this examination, Mazeppa stood forth to answer any question to which it was possible to give a reply directly by means of a shake of the head, signifying either "Yes" or "No," or in figures. Thus the day of the week and the month of the year, or the date of a birthday, revealed to the trainer, Professor H. S. McGuire, was promptly found by the horse, any attempt to deceive it meeting always with a decidedly emphatic negative.

The astounding entertainment concluded with an imitation by Mazeppa of a young man paying his addresses to a young lady. The horse's affectation of tenderness adds a very humorous touch to an excellent piece of pantomime. The sagacious Mazeppa is simply a wonder.—London News.

THE RINGS OF SATURN.

The Aspect of the Planet Which Mystified Galileo.

When Galileo turned his telescope towards the planet Saturn, he was very much surprised to see that the planet had something on each side of it which he thought were two small stars. This was Saturn's ring, but Galileo's telescope was not powerful enough to see it closely. In decribing the planet, he said that Saturn was accompanied in its journey across the heavens by two courtiers, who helped him on his way. He wrote to his friend Kepler saying that he had found the planet Saturn to be triple. But some time after, when he looked at Saturn, he could see no signs of these two other bodies. The ring was, in fact, turned edgewise towards the earth, and was invisible in Galileo's small telescope. He could not understand this change in the appearance of the planet. Where had the two stars disappeared to? Later on he saw the two attendants to Saturn, but he was just as much puzzled at their return as he was at their disappearance. It was not until the year 1656 that careful observation by an astronomer named Huygens showed the real meaning of these changes which had so perplexed Galileo.

We know that Saturn is surrounded by three rings, and for this reason the planet is sometimes called the ring-girdled planet, and it is the only planet belonging to the family of King Oun which is adorned in this way. Prof. Young tells us that these rings are probably not more than a hundred miles thick and that when turned edgewise towards us the whole system "looks like a fine needle of light piercing the planet's ball."

The rings are generally referred to as A, B and C, A being the outside ring. The outer and the inner bright ring are divided by a dark line, which can be traced round the planet. At the inner edge of the inner ring begins the crape ring, and this ring is so transparent that with a fine telescope we can see the outline of the planett hrough it, as though line of the planet through it, as through a curtain of gauze. These rings are not fastened to the planet, for there is a clear space of about ten thousand miles in width between the planet's equator and the inner edge of the crape ring. If we could take a globe as large as our earth, which has a diameter of 7,918 miles, it would have room to travel round the planet Saturn without touching either the planet or the inner edge of the crape line. The rings are made of thousands of little moons closely packed together, each moonlet going on its own path around the planet.

Besides his rings Saturn has a large family of moons, no less than eight of these circling around his globe at different distances. The largest moon, called Titian, is so bright that Hugghens was able to see it with the imperfect telescopes in use in the year 1655; the smallest, called Hyperion, is so faint that it was not discovered till the year 1848, and it can only be seen with very fine telescopes. Four other moons were discovered by the astronomer Cassini between the years 1671 and 1684. Sir W. Herschel discovered two more, travelling close by the rings, in 1789. These, with Titian and Hyperion, make up the family of eight moons. The names given to these moons by Sir John Herschel are as follows, beginning with the most remote, viz: Hyperion, Titian, Rhea, Dione, Tethys, Enceladus, and Mimes.

Sufferers from chills and fever, who have used quinine as a remedy, will appreciate Ayer's Ague Cure. This preparation, if taken according to directions, is warranted a sure cure. Residents in malarial districts should not be without it.

No. 231.

BY-LAW

Sewerage Commissioners' Appointment and Sewerage Assessment By-Law.

Whereas the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria has by resolution passed on the 22nd day of January, 1894, deemed it advisable to extend the system of sewerage adopted by the said Council in 1890 in order to completely sewer the portion of the City of Victoria in the area bounded by the following streets: Douglas street from Herald street to Humboldt street, Humboldt street, and Wharf from Douglas street to Johnson street, Store street from Johnson to Herald street, Herald street from Store street to Douglas street.

And whereas a by-law to raise the sum of $100,000 for sewerage purposes upon the credit of the municipality of the corporation of the said city, cited as the Sewerage Loan By-law, 1894, received the assent of the electors of the said municipality on the 15th day of May last past:

And whereas under and by virtue of the powers conferred upon the said Council by the Municipal Act, 1892, the Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1893, and the Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1894, the said council may, subject to the provisions contained in the said Acts, pass by-laws for the appointment by the said Council, by resolution, of a Commission or Commissioners (not exceeding three in number in all) to manage and superintent the construction of sewerage work, and to define his or their duties, and fix his or their salaries or other remuneration as the Council may by by-law decide:

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. The said Council may appoint by resolution one or more person or persons (not, however, exceeding three in all) to be Commissioner or Commissioners to manage and superintend the construction of sewerage work in the area above described, and in any block or blocks of land adjoining the said area if the Council decide to carry on sewerage work therein.

COMMISSIONERS' DUTIES.

2. The duty of the said Commissioner or Commissioners shall be—

(a.) To carry out the said sewerage work in such manner and from time to time be placed at their disposal, and to see that all contracts entered into by the corporation in connection therewith be properly carried out, and to do all other things necessary to facilitate the successful operation of the said work.

(b.) To appoint and fix the salary of and remove any Inspector or any other person (other than permanent officers of the Corporation) in the employment of the Corporation in connection with the said sewerage work, and to appoint other persons in their places if deemed necessary: Provided always that the Commissioner or Commissioners shall not have the power to appoint any such person for a longer period than their own term of office, and any such person can be dismissed by the Commissioner or Commissioners, or by the Council, and all such appointments shall be made subject to the provisions of this subsection.

(c.) To examine all accounts and claims in respect of the said sewerage work, and to certify the same, to sign all checks drawn in respect of the said accounts and claims, the said checks to be countersigned by the Mayor for the time being of the said city before payment.

(d.) In the event of the three Commissioners being appointed and one of them being absent from the province at any time, checks may be signed by the two Commissioners and countersigned by the Mayor.

(e.) To see that all moneys voted for carrying on said sewerage work be not expended otherwise than for that purpose and in accordance with any contract therefor when such exists.

(f.) To settle all disputes which may from time to time arise between the City Engineer, Inspector or Inspectors, or others, and any contractor or contractors for any work in connection with the said sewerage, and the decision of the Commissioner or Commissioners shall be final.

3. The said Commissioner or Commissioners shall have the power to reject any or all work done or performed, or material furnished or used, and materials proposed to be used in any such work, that in their opinion is not in accordance with the plans and specifications of any contract or any of them.

4. The Commissioner or Commissioners shall be appointed by the Council once in each year, and in case of incompetence or neglect of duty which in the opinion of the Council of such a character as to render the person unfit to further hold the office of Sewerage Commissioner, the Council may by resolution remove him from office and declare his position vacant and appoint another person in his place, who shall hold office for the remainder of the term of his predecessor.

5. The said Commissioner or Commissioners shall meet at least once in each month, and at any other time at the call of the secretary upon reasonable notice.

6. The City Clerk, or his assistant, shall act as secretary at all meetings of said Commissioners.

7. The secretary shall call a meeting of the Commissioners whenever requested to do so by a Commissioner or the Commissioners, or the Engineer in charge of the works.

8. The remuneration of the said Commissioners shall be:

(a) For each and every meeting duly convened, $10.

9. The Commissioner or the Commissioners shall report monthly, or as often as the Council my desire, their proceedings to the Council.

SPECIAL RATES.

10. Upon and after the completion of the sewerage work the Council shall pass a by-law—

(1.) To assess, levy, and collect a special rate or tax per foot frontage upon the lots (except corner lots, which shall be only assessed at one-half said rate) on each side of the street or lands on each of the main or common sewers in which or through which the said mains or common sewers shall have been laid down; and also

(2.) To settle and determine the amount the owners of land or real property shall pay—

(a.) For the construction of branch sewers to the line of the street to connect any land or real property with any main or common sewer laid in or under the street upon which the land or real property fronts; and

(b.) For connecting any or all buildings on such land or real property with a branch sewer, and for making all necessary house or building connections therewith, and for laying a sewer pipe across a vacant space from the line of the street to the building and under such building, if requisite; and

(c.) To assess, levy, and collect the said amounts so settled or determined as a special rate or tax, in addition to all other rates upon the land or the real property so connected.

11. The by-law referred to in the last preceding section shall also provide that the amounts so levied and collected, as in the last preceding section mentioned, shall every and all be funded and applied from time to time in the payment of the sinking fund and interest of the principal sum obtained from the issuance of debentures under the "Sewerage Loan By-law, 1894."

12. The by-law shall further provide that the balance, if any, of the said principal sum remaining unexpended after the completion of the said sewerage work shall be applied, until exhausted, in further extending in like manner the the said system of sewerage in respect to the block or blocks of land adjacent to those comprised in the aforesaid area.

13. The said Commissioner or Commissioners shall manage or superintend any such sewerage work in the said block or blocks of land, and the provisions herein set forth respecting his or their powers and duties in regard to the management and superintendence of sewerage work in the area aforesaid shall apply to work of further sewerage extension.

14. This by-law may be cited as "The Sewerage Commissioners Appointment and Sewerage Assessment By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 19th day of June, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed the Council this 25th day of June, 1894.

(L. S.) JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 25th day of June, 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NO. 232

A BY-LAW

Rates and Taxes By-Law, 1894.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected an equal rate of fifteen mills on the dollar upon all land upon the assessment roll for the year 1894 of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, at its assessed value thereon.

2. There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected an equal rate of fifteen mills on the dollar upon all improvements upon the assessment roll for the year 1894 of the Corporation of the City of Victoria at their assessed value thereon.

3. The aforesaid rates and taxes shall be due and payable to the Collector of the said Corporation, at his office, at the City Hall, Victoria, on the thirtieth day of August, A. D. 1894, and all persons who pay the aforesaid rates or taxes on or before the thirty-first day of October, A.D. 1894, shall be entitled to a discount or reduction of one-sixth of the amount thereof.

4. The terms "land" and "improvements," as used in this by-law, shall have the meaning set forth in section two of the "Municipal Act, 1892," as amended in the "Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1893."

5. Any by-law or by-laws containing any provision or provisions which may be or which are inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this by-law is and are hereby repealed in so far only as the same are so inconsistent or repugnant, but not otherwise, so as that full force and effect shall be given to the provisions of this by-law.

6. This by-law may be cited as the "Tax By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 25th day of June, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council this 29th day of June, 1894.

(L. S.) JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 25th day of June, A.D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court of British Columbia within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given to parties proposing to tender for supplying 300 tons (of 2240 lbs) of cast iron coated, plain waterpipe and three and one quarter tons of special casting to the Corporation of the City of Victoria, that the time for receiving tenders for such supply has been extended until the 24th day of July next, at 4 p.m.

By order of the Council.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

Victoria, B C. June 30th 1894.

NOTICE.

Menzies street, from Superior to Michigan street, will be closed to public traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

June 16-tf

TO THE ELECTORS
—OF—
Victoria City Electoral District.

Gentlemen:—The general election now being near at hand, and being a candidate for re-election, I wish to place my views on some of the questions commanding your attention, as well as to intimate the line of action which I shall take and the measures which I shall, if opportunity permits, support and maintain.

The party now in power have practically held office for over eleven years. Their policy has been an indefinite one on many of the questions requiring consideration. At the last general election the Opposition advocated reform in the land laws of the province, and have been able to make some important changes.

The privilege of allowing speculators and non-residents to take up large tracts of land has been taken away and the lands are now available for actual settlers.

By the efforts of the Opposition the assessment of the wild land has been much increased; the ad valorem principle of assessment according to the land value, is now the law.

There are two essential matters yet to be carried out in connection with the encouraging of agricultural settlers. First, the surveying of available lands for such a purpose and giving the necessary information by the Lands and Works Department; second, the making of roads to such settlements, so that the farmer may be able to bring his produce to market—such a policy as this must be adopted in order to develop and encourage the farming industry of our province. By so doing we shall add much to our wealth and prosperity.

The railway policy of the Government has not been a business-like one. From the time of the grant given to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway down to the Nakusp & Slocan deal, the interests of the province and the welfare of the people have not been well guarded. On the one hand a corporation receives a large subsidy and an immense tract of land, free from taxation for ever; on the other, a private company is subsidized by guaranteeing the bonds to the full cost of the road as well as interest on the same for twenty-five years. One cannot but come to the conclusion that a Government policy of such character is likely to bring the credit of the province into disrepute.

Monopolies of any kind are to be deplored, but monopolies backed by Government aid and support are often the most difficult to overcome. Government aid to such an extent as has been given in the instances referred to, precludes other roads from being assisted or built. As an instance of this we recognize the difficulty the British Pacific Railway will have in dealing with the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway and its existing rights. Thus by the action of the present Government in the past it woes as if the province were at the mercy of ringsters and monopolists who are despoiling the people of their heritage.

I am opposed to the executive using its power to make large appropriations of money by special warrant for roads, streets, bridges, and public works, without first submitting such to the legislature. Such a course of action leads to favoritism and corruption and is not in accord with the principles of constitutional government.

I have advocated, and will continue to do so, the reduction of taxation on improvements and the abolition of taxes on mortgages. The latter impost presses doubly hard upon the borrower, and the repeal of this law would be in the interest and for the advancement of the province.

The practice followed on the eve of a general election of promising aid to public works and institutions by members of the executive should be condemned, as it is attempting to bribe the electors with their own money. The independent electors should answer this by sending men to the Legislature who will do their utmost to remove such ministers from power.

During the past four years legislation has been brought about, chiefly by the Opposition, in reforming the School Law. The residents of the cities have now greater power over the management of their schools, and more is yet desired in this particular. I shall use my best endeavors to bring this about, so that our schools may be free of all political influences.

I have also advocated further restriction on Chinese immigration and the employment of Chinese by any company seeking charters or grants from the Legislature. I have advocated and still maintain that a clause should be inserted in all bills giving such privileges or aid to prevent the employment of this class of labor.

I also have advocated the necessity of employing residents of the province instead of non-residents or foreigners in the prosecution of all works or contracts let by the government.

It is impossible in an address of this kind to touch on all questions affecting the province. I hope, however, before long to have the opportunity of addressing the electors in public meeting, at which time I will refer to matters more extensively.

Hoping that my past record as a representative in the Local Legislature has been acceptable to you, I again seek your votes and support.

I remain, yours respectfully,

G. L. MILNE.

TO THE ELECTORS
—OF—
Victoria City Electoral District.

Gentlemen—As a candidate in the coming contest for legislative honors, and particularly as a labor candidate, I take this method of expressing some of the views I hold relating to the good government of the province.

I believe that heretofore, although workingmen have assisted largely in electing representatives to the legislature and parliament, their interests have not, generally speaking, been advanced or guarded; but on the contrary laws have been enacted whereby the greater burden of taxation has been placed upon the shoulders of the workingman, and monopolies have been fostered to the detriment of their interests and the country at large. Too many professional men and capitalists have made or influenced the making of our laws, and I believe that a remedy may be applied by working-

our land by men from their own ranks—men who are not only in sympathy with them, but who are in touch with their necessities.

I believe that every man is entitled to an equitable share of what his labor produces; also that enterprise and ability to organize and direct labor to the accomplishment of large undertakings deserves special consideration, but not to the extent that it is often accorded by the governments of the present day.

I would advocate a reduction in the hours of labor, and consider an eight hour law should be established by the government and enforced on all government work.

Also the establishment of a provincial labor bureau for the purpose of gathering reliable information on the labor situation, so that intending immigrants may be made fully acquainted with the true state of the labor market in the province.

I believe that as a class the Chinese are injurious to the province, as they undoubtedly ridicule our religion and laws; introduce loathsome diseases and demoralizing habits; they trade exclusively among themselves and send what wealth they may acquire from our province to enrich their own empire. I believe the government should make every effort to lessen the evil which is the result of the presence of Coolie labor, and in the absence of laws similar to those in force in Australia, our government should, when granting privileges to companies and corporations, insist on a clause in the charters granted prohibiting the employment of Asiatic labor by such corporations or companies.

I advocate a liberal railway policy, feeling sure that we must have these most important highways to assist in developing the many latent resources of the province; but am opposed to the granting of monopolies in land for speculative purposes to companies to the exclusion of settlers.

I also believe that all religious questions should be kept out of our schools, being confident that the numerous religious institutions are quite capable of dealing with that matter.

I will more fully express my views on these questions at public meetings to be held. Hoping you can see your way clear to give me your support at the polls, I am,

Yours respectfully,

ARTHUR H. DUTTON.

TO THE ELECTORS
—OF—
Victoria City Electoral District.

Gentlemen:—As I am a candidate to represent you in the Provincial Legislature, I wish to give my views on some of the important questions of the day.

I hold that each man is entitled to all his labor produces; therefore, no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

The road tax, the provincial revenue tax, personal property tax, mortgage tax, taxes on improvements, and all taxes on useful trades and industries are unjust and should be abolished.

To carry out these principles, I am in favor of raising all public revenues for provincial and municipal purposes by a tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements.

This tax would lower rents, raise wages, encourage industry, equalize opportunities, and thereby benefit all.

The present electoral system gives unequal representation, and calls for legislative reform.

The monetary deposit now required from candidates for the provincial legislature should be abolished.

I am in favor of passing laws to exclude Asiatic labor from government works and prohibiting any further Asiatic immigration. When Chinese labor can be excluded from any works, by inserting clauses to that effect in charters and grants, it should be done.

I advocate a reduction in the hours of labor; an eight hour law should be established by the government and enforced on all government works.

I am in favor of establishing a Small Debts Court, to enable merchants and others to collect accounts with as little loss of time and money as possible.

I am an independent supporter of the opposition, because I feel they are inclined to go furthest in the direction of the reforms which I advocate; at the same time I wish it distinctly understood I am for measures and not for men.

As canvassing by a candidate is, in my opinion, contrary to the spirit of the ballot, it is not my intention to personally ask for votes. Trusting you may deem me a fit and proper person to represent you in the legislature, I hereby earnestly solicit your votes and influence. Faithfully yours,

W. G. CAMERON.

TO THE ELECTORS
—OF THE—
VICTORIA CITY
ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:

Owing to the large number of Voters on the list it will be quite Impossible for us to see you personally, and we therefore take this means of addressing you, to respectfully request your support at the approaching Provincial Election for the return of four members to represent this City, which takes place on the 7th JULY, A.D. 1894, and will be Held at the CITY MARKET.

If elected, we shall give our hearty support to the present Government, which has done so much to promote the general advancement and prosperity of the Province.

We shall also use every endeavor to secure such legislation as has for its object the further development of the Province, and of this City in particular; to so harmonize capital and labor as to make profitable employment for both; to assist the settlement of the agricultural districts by all legitimate means; to continue the present system of free non-sectarian education, and to aid the passage of all laws which will tend to ensure the liberty, happiness and general welfare of the people of the Province.

Trusting to be honored with your vote and support on election day.

We are,

Your obedient servants,

J. H. TURNER.
R. P. RITHET.
H. DALLAS HELMCKEN.
JOHN BRADEN.

Real Estate.

TO LEASE—1 farm of 67 acres, 6 miles from city, water front, $150 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 9 miles from city with new 8-room house, etc., $250 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 20 miles from city, close to Sidney & Victoria Railway, cottage, stable, etc., $200 per year.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 265 acres fenced; 80 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles Price, $2,500.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH. Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain ($650) or single $225 each. Postoffice box 361.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 139 Johnson Street. Apply at this place, apply at the House, or Mrs. Higgins, Oulboro Bay Road, or Mrs Fiske-orbit, Gorge Road.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 135; residence telephone 115. Victoria, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. feb9tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. ALBERT WILLIAMS,

Late of London, Eng. General family and obstetric practice, with special attention to diseases of children and diseases of the chest and stomach. Over twenty-five years' professional experience. Many years a member of the British Homoeopathic Society, British Gynecological Society and Pathological Society of London. Dr. Williams may be consulted at all hours at his office and residence, 94 Pandora, near Quadra street, city. Telephone 153. jn13-tf

DR. CORSAN has removed his office to the Temple Building, corner Fort and Langley streets. jn28-2t

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 78 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice, Victoria and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 423.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 7, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad Sts., under Imperial Photograph Gallery or Lombard's Music Store.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Bell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Blk 3, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 6755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jn13 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the third wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy28 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 126, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited.
1-19 R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 5,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend.
R. PFERDEKA, C. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREWS & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanshard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
R. C. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE.
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping promptly at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 190.

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

DENTISTRY.

DR. A. HUMBER,
Graduate Philadelphia Dental College,
Has opened Dental Parlors at 93½ Douglas street, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving to all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

Take Away

a stone from a foundation and it is weakened; a picket from a fence gives it an ill appearance, the vacancy destroys its symmetry, and the void is at once apparent. A hole the size of a pin's head in a kitchen utensil detracts from its usefulness, and a spoke from the wheel of a vehicle at once causes comment. It is the same with the mouth of a human being. An absent tooth gives the mouth the appearance of an "aching void." The symmetry is forever gone, the features are distorted, and already the process of decay has begun. In time other teeth "go by the board," and then succeeds a row of blackened and disfigured stumps. Crown and bridge work is a specialty in dental science, and of which Dr. H. B. Findley is a master. By these processes the mouth is made whole, decay of teeth arrested and the features restored to their original appearance.

Dr. H. B. Findley,

Rooms 1 and 2,
86½ Government St.

Land Registry Act.

[illegible] lot 19 of Lots 24 and 26 Springfield Estate (Map 207), Esquimalt District.

Whereas the certificates of title of Ernest Schurch to the above hereditaments bearing date the 7th April, 1891, has been lost or destroyed and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate, notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

S. M. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,
Victoria, 28th June, 1894. jy30-1m

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A housekeeper, middle-aged woman; easy place. Apply to H. D. Townsend, 81 1-2 Yates street. jy4-3t

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. m7-3m

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A situation as general housekeeper or care of children and sewing. Address 111 Pandora avenue. jy5-6t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Well bred black mare, quiet to ride or drive; also light cart and harness; can be seen at Barlow's livery stables jly5-1w

FOR SALE—The staunch little schooner Hesperus, register 20 tons. Apply Wm. Turpel's shipyard. j2-1m

FOR SALE OR TO LET—An Heintz & Co. Piano on easy terms. Apply 42 John St., Rock Bay. m31-1m

TO LET.

FOR TWO GENTLEMEN—Two bedrooms with large private sitting room to let, on car line, 63 Superior street. jly5

TO LET—Furnished house within five minutes walk from postoffice. Rent only $25 per month. Address G.M., Times office.

TO RENT—Furnished house on Menzies street; with all modern conveniences, and large garden. Apply M. G. U., Times office. jy3-tf

TO LET—NEW 8 ROOM HOUSE; all modern improvements; stable, outbuildings, with large garden overlooking Victoria Arm; 3 minutes from tram; 20 minutes from P.O. Apply Beaumont Boggs, 28 Broad street. j28-2w

TO LET OR LEASE—The American Hotel, 20 room and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue or Burnes House.

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

THE WILSON HOTEL is making special rates to families and single gentlemen for the coming few months. Those who desire to make a change will do well to call and get terms. Our table is unexcelled. jc29-1w

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A plain gold signet ring. Finder will be rewarded on leaving same at this office. j3-1w

Gold and Silver Extraction.

The Cassel Gold Extracting Co., Ld., of Glasgow, (the MacArthur Forrest Cyanide Process),

Is prepared to negotiate with mine owners and others for the extraction of the above metals from the most refractory ores and to treat and report on samples up to one ton in weight sent to its EXPERIMENTAL WORKS, VANCOUVER.

All communications to be addressed to W. Pellew Harvey, F.C.S., Assay and Mining Office, Vancouver B.C.

All kinds of assay, analytical and mining work undertaken. jc21

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

Cash!

CHANGE IN BUSINESS.... FROM CREDIT TO CASH.

BIG DROP IN PRICES TO SUIT HARD TIMES

Call on us and SAVE MONEY on your GROCERIES.

JOHNS BROS., 881 DOUGLAS ST

ROSES

Extra strong plants of Choicest Old and New Varieties suitable for this climate.

Orders taken for fall delivery.

ANDREW OHLSON,
Oakland Nursery, Victoria, B.C

Will You Catch This Idea?

It's not what we say, But the length of time our clothing wears and how it fits you that makes it cheap.

Suits at $18.
Pants at $5

Let us reason together.

KINNAIRD,
The Cash Tailor,
46 Johnson St.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address correctly.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the

Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;

At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.. .....25 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.. .. ..$10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25c. a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion, and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Address
THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Daily Times.

THE ELECTION LAW.

The election law of British Columbia is "more honored in the breach than the observance," for it must be patent to every person who has taken part in an election contest that every clause in reference to bribery is openly violated. The hiring of teams, treating, promises of employment, and personation are more or less general during every general election, and yet nothing is ever done to punish those who resort to such despicable expedients to win a victory. For the special benefit of canvassers and agents we summarize a few clauses of the election act:

Personation of a living or dead person whose name appears on the voters' list is punishable by a fine of $200, or six months' imprisonment.

The giving or lending of money, or valuable consideration of any kind, to influence a voter, the promise of an office or employment, is bribery, and is punishable by a fine of $500 or imprisonment.

Treating of any kind, for the purpose of corruptly influencing a voter, is punishable by a fine of $200.

Intimidation or undue influence, such as the use of force, restraint or threats, is punishable by a fine or imprisonment.

It is not lawful for any candidate or anyone on his behalf to pay any money for conveyances, or to pay the travelling expenses of any voter.

These penalties ought to have the desired effect and put a stop to undue influence of every kind. But they do not. The law is a dead letter for the simple reason that the paid canvassers and bribers have always been allowed to go scot free, the defeated candidates not feeling disposed to engage in legal fights at heavy expense to vindicate the law. However, another course may be taken after this general election.

TRUTHFUL MR. TURNER.

Mr. Turner is fond of charging Mr. Beaven with telling only half the truth, but we fear the finance minister is not always careful to get even so near the mark as that. Last evening was one of those occasions. In the Colonist report of his speech this passage occurs:

He noticed that the Times had curiously fallen into this trap, and he proceeded to read for last evening's issue of that paper an editorial on that subject. While that article declared that British Columbia's stock should have sold at par for 3 per cent. net interest, he showed that no colonial 3 per cent. stock sells as high as par.

Mr. Turner knew very well that the Times had fallen into no trap, and that our article did not say the provincial stock "should have been sold at par for 3 per cent. net interest." Our words were these: "The 3 per cent. [illegible] stock of the province ought to go to par, or above, in the present state of the money market, since great loads of capital are lying idle awaiting chances for secure investment." The difference between what we said and what Mr. Turner represented us as saying is quite marked, and we fear the finance minister cannot be acquitted of a desire to create a wrong impression. We have hitherto charitably assumed that the errors made by Mr. Turner and the Colonist in dealing with stock and bond prices were due to ignorance and natural stupidity, but in point of fact they seem to arise from dishonesty. Both Dr. Milne and the Times have called attention to the fact that in comparing city bonds with provincial stock the difference in the class of security must be kept in mind. Mr. Turner and the government organ choose to ignore this fact, though they can no longer pretend that they are honestly ignorant. We are in no way surprised to find The Colonist resorting to falsehood in the endeavor to make a point against Dr. Milne and the Times for that is an old and favorite device of the organ, but it is positively painful to find a man of Mr. Turner's years and pretensions to respectability stooping to such devious ways. We fear, however, that he was deliberately dishonest in what he said of the Times, and there was certainly a deliberate falsehood involved in his attempt to hold Mr. Beaven responsible for the employment of alien labor on the sewers. That was a silly falsehood as well, for every citizen knows that Mr. Beaven was not mayor at the time when the sewer contract was let, nor did he become mayor until the work was nearly completed. Mr. Turner should really be ashamed of himself.

In his speech last night the finance minister mentioned the fact that Vancouver city four per cent. bonds are quoted in London at 101, and thus he raised a new point against himself. There is not a man acquainted in any degree with the stock and money markets who will not say that Vancouver 4 per cents at 101 are relatively higher than British Columbia 3 per cents at 93—that is when the difference in the status of the two borrowers is taken into account. We wish to draw attention particularly to this latter condition, since it is the point of which the minister and the organ persistently fight shy. If Vancouver 4 per cents are now quoted at 101, that city would be able to borrow money at something like 4 1-4 per cent. net—making allowance for floating expenses. From Mr. Turner's own statement last evening it apears that the provincial buildings loan cost 3 3-4 per cent. net, or only 1-2 per cent. less than the city interest would be. There is not much comfort for the finance minister in that comparison.

DESPERATE MEASURES.

No measure is too desperate for the government and its friends to use in the present situation. An illustration is furnished by the following letter from a prominent resident of the north division of West Kootenay:

"The recorder of votes here is writing slips of paper for parties to get work on the Canadian Pacific railway, in this form: 'This is to certify that this man's name is ——. His number on the voters' list is ——. (Signed.) J. L. Haig.' What does this mean? I will leave it to you to surmise. I stepped into his office the other day and caught him in the act. I asked him in the presence of the recorder if it was necessary to give those slips of paper to get work on the C. P. R. long at $1.40 a day. He replied that there were men who were saying that some men in the town said they were not on the voters' list, and that he was writing these slips to accomodate them."

In another letter from the same riding the following appears:

"Mr. Kellie has been appointed deputy land commissioner, as far as the appropriations are concerned for the north riding. The money has been frittered away by his agency. He had as high as 130 men employed on the Big Bend trail at one time. One foreman had 49 men under him; ten or fifteen men are as many as any one man can work to advantage at one time. On the Trout Lake wagon road they started to build it from the Lardeau townsite. They worked seven days about 50 men. Then they were laid off on account of high water. The road built was from two to ten feet under water. Now they have abandoned that part of the road and commenced on the opposite side of the arm of Upper Arrow Lake."

If we had the Newfoundland election law in force here there would be more disqualifications in British Columbia than there were in the Ancient Colony.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A little more information is added to the electric site controversy by Ald. Munn, who writes to the morning paper as follows:

Mr. Thomas Nuttall, who was the first to discuss the question of a site with me, will admit that I was not seeking to become his agent when we talked the matter over and he quoted his price for the two lots, viz., $11,000, less the usual commission of 5 per cent., or $10,450 net to him. Mr. Nuttall simply said these were his figures and I repeat them to show that I was not seeking any agency from anyone. If any further proof of this is required it can be produced before a court of inquiry, which it is presumed will be found necessary.

According to this statement Mr. Nuttall asked $11,000 for his lots, or $1300 less than the majority of the aldermen subsequently voted to pay him. As Ald. Munn suggests, a court of inquiry might unravel the crooked tangle. All that is absolutely certain is that the city is in a fair way to be "cinched" by somebody.

The worthy organ has a relapse of chills and fever every time it thinks of that fly-sheet, and this morning's seizure was perhaps the worst it has had. No wonder it raves so frantically when it contemplates that paragraph in the letter from the Canada Western solicitors:

It appears to us that an arrangement might be effected with the Dominion government by means of which the EMBARGO MAY BE RAISED for a limited time, THIS WOULD ENABLE US TO BRING UPON THE SPOT WITHIN A SHORT TIME ALL THE CHINAMEN WHICH WE WISH TO EMPLOY, and then the now existing state of the law, if thought advisable, could be reverted to.

The Toronto Mail of June 20 quotes a number of sentences from an editorial that appeared in the Victoria Colonist, as a "frightful example" of western journalism, and adds: "Evidently an appeal for a decent campaign is very much in order in the far western province."

The Colonist this morning reproduces a letter written by Theodore Davie to Sir John Thompson, and we are pained to observe that a portion of it is suppressed, though the "hiatus" is marked by the regulation asterisks. From its own definition the Colonist is therefore guilty of forgery.

The sailing of the steamer Premier to Vancouver to-morrow morning has been postponed until nine o'clock, one hour after the polls open. No cause is assigned for the change in the hour of departure, but it is not improbable that Manager Irving was influenced by a desire to see a full vote polled, and has ordered the delay of the steamer to give the men on board an opportunity to exercise their franchise.

CANADIAN NEWS.

News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Harry Hill, shoe dealer, hanged himself at Wellesley, it is thought his mind was unhinged.

Sir John and Lady Thompson and family will spend the summer at Sans Souci, the summer house of Senator Sanford, on Lake Rousseau, Muskoka.

Two fatal trolley accidents occurred in Montreal. A man named March was run over and killed on St. Lawrence street and a workman was killed on St. Antoine street.

John Cardiff and O. Oakson were drowned at West Meath on Monday by the capsizing of a steam yacht. Norman Reid, who was with them, saved himself by swimming to the shore.

The report of the city controller of Montreal, just issued, shows the value of taxable real estate in Montreal to be $130,834,241 and that the exempted real estate is estimated at $33,185,804.

Archbishop Cleary of Kingston, in a long interview with a correspondent at Caledonia Springs, makes a reply to Principaly Grant's recent statements. He declares that the principal is responsible for the party's recent defeat and the reverend gentleman is a political failure.

The badly burned bodies of two boys named Richardson and Riley, who have been missing since Monday, were found behind the fence in an obscure portion of the exhibition park, Toronto. The position of the bodies clearly indicated that the boys were killed by lightning during a severe storm which swept over the city on Monday evening.

A London dispatch says: Henry Herbert Thomson, a young Scotchman, representing himself a partner with his father in the steamship line, with headquarters at Glasgow, went out on the Thames this morning in a canoe and committed suicide. His affianced, a handsome and accomplished young woman of this city, Bella Mackechole, heard of his death three hours afterwards and swallowed three ounces of hydrocianic acid and died immediately. The couple first met in Glasgow four years ago, where the lady's family was visiting. It is now discovered that young Thomson was penniless and he supplied the poison. It is supposed he disclosed his circumstances to her when they were out boating last night, and they agreed to commit suicide, as described. The girl is a daughter of a widow in good circumstances.

THE VOTERS' LIST.

To the Editor: In your issue of the 4th inst. a report appears of a meeting held at Semple's hall, Victoria, in which Mr. Cameron is stated to have said that the voters' list was "full of inaccuracies," and that therefore the government had wasted their money. As this is such a sweeping statement to make about a matter that I had full charge of, and is so much at variance with the actual facts, I consider it my duty to contradict Mr. Cameron's statement. I have asked him for an explanation, and he says that what he referred to was that in many cases the addresses given on the voters' list are not the present addresses of the voters and that he had some difficulty in hunting up the parties. I had already some weeks ago explained to Mr. Cameron that the present address of the voter was not given in the list in all cases, so that he made that statement with a full knowledge of the facts, and the language used by him conveys a very wrong and unfair impression.

Briefly let me explain why the present addresses are not in all cases given on the new list. The present voters' list is the result of a revision of the previous voters' lists, extending over a period of at least twenty years. Under the law of 1876 it is enacted that no alteration of the address or of the occupation of the voter can be made by the collection unless on the written request of the voter himself. The act of 1894 authorized the collector to strike off the list all those particulars of whose residence was not given upon the closed register. Nearly 2000 names were thus struck off, and the remaining 2000 names had the particulars of their residence given. Of those struck off the residence was indefinite, such as "Victoria," "City," "Royal Hospital," and such like, those remaining had the name of street, number of street, etc. I sent out over 1000 circulars with forms to be filled up in all cases where I thought the present address was not given, in order that they might have the opportunity to change their address on the new list. I advertised in the daily papers asking every one who wished a change made to call at my office and forms would be filled in for them. A great many responded to the circular and advertisement. Quite a few, however, did not. The duty rested entirely with the voter himself to see that his present residence was given. That the voters neglected to make the change was no fault of mine, neither of the government, nor of the system, as alleged by Mr. Cameron, because in all cases the address now given on the new list is in accordance with the address given by the voter himself when he made the application to register. Ample opportunity was given to every one to have his address corrected if he had changed his residence since the date of application.

The press of the city, both government and opposition, have more than once stated that the lists were as near perfection as they could be made. I do not claim the lists to be absolutely correct, but I have had so many expressions of opinion testifying to the correctness of the lists that I fail to understand why my friend Mr. Cameron should make this sweeping charge, unless it be that in the heat of the election campaign he wished to say something anyhow "agin" the government.

I shall be very glad to explain in detail to any one who asks me the various steps taken and the precautions used by myself and assistants to arrive at a correct list. I can conscientiously say that there was abundant "esprit de corps" amongst the staff to secure for Victoria the most correct list in the province.

JOHN B. McKELLIGAN.

It Comes High.

Chicago, July 5.—A quarter of a million dollars is a neat little sum "that Franklin McVeagh, the ex-Republican, who has been adopted by the state democracy as its candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Shelby Cullom, will turn into the party exchequer. This was the general understanding that was bruited about by the Cook county democracy during the hours immediately preceding the recent state convention at Springfield, and which is being repeated with still greater emphasis, now that McVeagh is the Democratic standard-bearer of the campaign. It is a snug little fortune in itself, and it is to be expended—or as much of it as the city hall ring allows to get out of its hands in a campaign of education in the close legislative districts. It is conceded that the contest of members of the legislature will be exceedingly close with present prospects indicating a sufficient number of Populist members to hold the balance of power, the same conditions that brought about the election of General John M. Palmer. The city hall contingent, however, will not be backward in coming forward if it regards the quarter of a million as insufficient for its purposes and expresses itself as confident that another one hundred thousand dollars at least will be forthcoming, if necessary, to the end that Illinois may again demonstrate her intention of remaining in the Democratic columns. Economic literature by the ton is also to be scattered over the state and it is said that contracts have already been given for five million copies of the millionaire grocer's writings on free trade and economic issues in general. Altogether it is going to be from the Democratic point of view a decidedly picturesque campaign.

KOREAN EMBROGLIO.

The Natives Are Suspicious of Both the Chinese and Japanese.

The following is given in the Niroku Shimpo: The reason why Min Ei Shun and other ministers of the Korean court applied to China for assistance, when they were well aware of the existing abuses, is because things had just reached that point that the Korean authorities were alarmed at the great power of the Togaku-to. They were enticed by the sweet words of Mr. Yuan, Chinese minister, and applied to China without having time to consider its consequences. The Japanese government did not look on the dispatch of soldiers by the Chinese government unconcernedly; and when the former government sent out a comparatively large number of troops obviously for the protection of the legations, consulates and settlers, the Korean authorities began to have some suspicion as to the true motive of this government. It is reported that Korea sent a communication to the government requesting that Japanese soldiers be not sent to Seoul, this request, however, was not considered as a reasonable demand, and was rejected by the Japanese government. There is no doubt that the communication was the outcome of the advice of Mr. Yuan. Before the Japanese troops did enter Seoul, the Korean government manifested some alarm, so they must consequently be in a great state of anxiety now that the Japanese soldiers have entered the capital. The paper hears that frequent communications of late have passed between the two governments, and that the Chinese government is also concerned. Is not this the result of the great panic of the Korean government on account of the dispatch of Japanese soldiers. The greater part of the compound brigade which was formed for dispatch to Korea are encamped at Juenchan and Seoul.

Our Failing Teeth.

The dentists of the period, who are nothing if not scientific, raise a note of alarm about the growing tendency to decay of the teeth of the present and the coming generations, says the Hospital. Dental caries is said to be increasing in an "extraordinary and alarming" manner. Each succeeding generation shows a poorer and poorer quality of teeth. This the writer can confirm to some extent by the experience of the four generations of his own family. At one extreme was a grandfather of eighty-six, who died less than a score of years ago, with a mouth full of absolutely perfect teeth, at the other is the great-grand-daughter of that old gentleman, who, at ten years of age, requires six of her teeth "filling" at the present moment.

What can be the cause of the very unpleasant and even alarming condition of things? The dentists tell us that "dental caries marches hand in hand with civilization." If that is so we can only devoutly wish that civilization would find a more encouraging and comfortable companion. But why does civilization exist upon destroying our teeth? Because, say the dentist, "The increasing perfection of the culinary art...by reducing the work of the masticating organs to a minimum," causes both teeth and jaws to atrophy and decay. So then, it is the cook, the scientific cook of the schools of cookery who, in the last resort, is at fault.

Even our domesticated animals, our cats and dogs, are losing the excellence of their teeth for the same reason, and we shall no doubt have dentists among the veterinary surgeons as well as among the more august professors of the art of human medicine. These are uncomfortable prophesyings! Can anything be done? A little, say the dentists. We must all go in for brown bread. Whole meal bread alone contains in quantity the flourine which is so necessary for the hardness and permanence of the teeth. Whole meal bread it must be, at morning, at noon, at night, if we would avoid the pangs of toothache and the pains of dentistry, and save our precious teeth.

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT
for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures

Cuts, Burns,
Corns, Bruises.
Chilblains, Bunions,
Cracks between the Toes,
Scalds, Piles,
Swellings, Ulcers,
Stiff Joints, Old Sores,
Inflammation of all kinds,
Lame Back, Pimples,
Rheumatism, Pustules,
Caked Breasts, Eruptions
Diseased Tendons,
Contracted Muscles,
And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for B.C.

To the Electors of Victoria: See Our Special Line of WALL PAPERS, then vote J. W. MELLOR, Fort Street, Above Douglas.

Hire's Root Beer

One Package makes five gallons of a delicious beverage.

25 Cents a Package.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Prescription Druggists, Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Garden Hose at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Fine fishing rods and tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—The officers of Far West lodge, K. of P., will be installed this evening.

—The quarterly meeting of Court Vancouver, A. O. F., is to be held this evening.

—The government has accepted Dr. Walkem's resignation of the position of coroner.

—The public library was reopened yesterday. A large reading room has been added and other improvements made.

—J. W. Rowlands was yesterday elected a member of the Craigflower board of school trustees, also secretary of the board.

—Some very pretty Japanese crapes to hand, new designs and colors. Our lady patrons will be glad to hear the news. Weiler Bros.

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra calf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

—The total loss by fire at Dixi H. Ross' store amounted to $1000; on stock $900, building $70. The building and contents were insured.

—The tombola prizes given at the Caledonian picnic will be distributed to the winners at the society's hall, Blanchard street, at eight o'clock this evening.

—On the 18th instant the Presbytery of Vancouver Island will meet to complete the organization of Rev. P. McF. Macleod's congregation in James Bay.

—The letter in Wednesday evening's issue of the Times should have been signed "X Chemical" and not "Chemical." This is inserted in justice to the mebers of No. 2 company, V. F. D.

—Nominations for candidates for Cassiar district take place on the 21st inst. Polling in Skeena division takes place on one day and Stikeen division on another.

—Have you lost your parasol? If so I am sorry for you, but such things will happen. You can get a new one at Partridge's, 86 Yates street, for very little money.

—The Harrison Hot Springs are open as usual with first-class white staff. Accommodation excellent. Fishing good. Stages meet all trains at Agassiz, C. P. Railway.

—Several carloads of through freight have arrived from the east over the Great Northern during the last few days. The Rosalie brought two carloads over this morning.

—The funeral of the late William Beyer took place on Thursday afternoon. The pallbearers were: H. W. F. Behnsen, Dr. Fraser, W. Stevenson, S. Sea, jr., T. Deasy, E. Rohrig, G. S. Russell and J. Byrne. A large number of Knights of Pythias attended the funeral.

—Officers of the Dominion lodge, I. O. O. F., were installed last evening as follows: N. G., Robert A. Anderson; V. G., James Jenkins; Secretary, Thomas Bamford; Treasurer, P. A. Babington; Warden, George F. Stelly; Conductor, John Richmond; O. G., William Huxtable; I. G., J. Malcom; R. S. N. G., J. Kay; L. S. N. G., Fred Holland; R. S. V. G., W. Merrifield; L. S. V. G., J. E. Parr; R. S. S., T. M. Clement; L. S. S., H. W. Green.

—The desire to be well dressed is laudable. All well dressed women add to the sum of refinement and social grace of the community. A lady is well or ill dressed in proportion to the material of which her costume is composed is perfect or imperfect in quality. The best basis for a beautiful costume is found in Priestley's famous dress goods, because the material is so flexible, soft and rich, while having every quality of durability, that, in the hands of the skilled modiste that perfection of contour, so dear to every woman's heart, is communicated to it in a most conspicuous degree. Ladies should ask for Priestley's black dress goods.

—All saloons will be closed to-morrow, the legislature at the last session having passed the following clause: "24. No spirituous or fermented liquors or strong drinks shall be sold, given or provided, at any hotel, shop, tavern, or other place within the limits of any electoral district during the whole of the polling day at any election for a member or members to serve in the legislative assembly in this province; and everyone who violates the provision of this section shall be liable, for every such offence, to a penalty not exceeding $100 and costs, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months in default of payment of such penalty."

—The licensed vintners are organizing a provincial association.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—The vagrancy cases will come up in the police court to-morrow morning.

—Don't you go to the picnic unless you have one of Partridge's $1 print waists.

—We can recommend the "Mason" fruit jar as thoroughly reliable. Weiler Bros.

—Prepare for the "fruit season" by getting your preserving crocks, kettles, etc., at Weiler Bros.'

—The Sir William Wallace society meeting has been postponed on account of the political meetings being held to-night.

—Trains will leave Topaz avenue at 9 a.m. and 1.30 to-morrow for Sidney. Also at 1.30 on Sunday, leaving Sidney at 5. The fare for the round trip is 50 cents.

—Haven't you often seen a lady fairly well dressed with her appearance spoiled by wearing an old fashioned hat? Now don't let that be said of you when a stylish 50c. hat can be had for 25c. at Partridge's, 86 Yates street.

—A resident of Cadboro Bay complains that while he was away from home on Sunday a party of boys stole a mooring rope attached to his boat. One of the boys is known and unless the rope is returned proceedings will be taken.

—There were rumors to-day of cablegrams from Japan announcing the arrival of several sealers with splendid catches. The news was not made public but it is understood that the catches are very large.

—Victoria Council No. 2, R. T. of T., held their regular weekly meeting on Tuesday evening in Pioneer hall, Broad street. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance next Tuesday when the new officers will be installed. Visitors are cordially invited.

—The opposition will hold a big rally at Philharmonic hall to-night. Messrs. Beaven, Milne, Dutton and Cameron, the four candidates, will all deliver addresses, and there may possibly be other speakers. The meeting will open at 8 o'clock, and promises to be the biggest gathering of the campaign.

—The case of B. J. Perry, charged with vagrancy, was tried before Magistrate Macrae this afternoon, commencing at 2.30 o'clock. After hearing the testimony for the prosecution, George E. Powell, for the defence, moved that the case be dismissed because of lack of evidence. The motion was granted.

—There were three men in the police court this forenoon charged with having been found drunk. They were Teddy North, Tom Kelly and Tom Gray. North was convicted and fined $5 with the option of fourteen days in jail, the charge against Kelly was dismissed and Gray was convicted and fined $5.

—A merry party attended the dance given at Victoria Gardens last evening by the members of No. 1 company, B. C. B. G. A. Several well filled boats left McIntosh's landing shortly after 8 o'clock and arriving at Victoria Gardens, took charge of the ball room, where three or four pleasant hours were spent.

—Triumph lodge No. 16, I. O. G. T., held their regular weekly meeting on Thursday evening in the Blue Ribbon hall, Esquimalt. A very enjoyable evening was spent. The following programme was rendered: Song, Bro. Horner; recitation, Sister Isbister; remarks, Bro. L. Hall; songs, Bro. Moody; reading, Sister Newbigging; remarks, Bro. Ford. Visitors are cordially invited.

—The vagrancy cases were called in the police court this morning, but with the exception of the case of B. J. Perry were all postponed. The decision in the case of Charles Freedman was further reserved until Thursday next, and Jeff Howarth, Charles Westcott, Joseph Stroud and William Jones were directed to appear on that day for trial. The case of Perry was remanded until this afternoon.

—On account of the election to-morow, the Council of Public Instruction decided to postpone the teachers' examiation from to-day till next Monday. This will enable those teachers from the country who are writing to get home in time to exercise their franchise. The examination so far is giving satisfaction to the majority of those writing. The graduates of universities with the others wrote on the education paper this morning.

—There is a movement on foot to have the fall races at Bowker's park a more than ordinary meeting. It is porposed to have the time set for the same about the end of September. Dr. Milne, president of the British Columbia Agricultural Association, is taking steps to arrange if possible to have the agricultural exhibition during the same week, so that both associations may have something very attractive in order that both may be financially successful.

—The American schooner Ohio, seized several months ago for smuggling on the west coast by the late Captain Petit, has been condemned, and will be sold in a few days by the customs authorities.

"CORONAS" $4 per doz.

Former Price, $7. And a large

CRAYON, $1.

"Coronas" are the latest and most beautiful style of Photo, larger than Cabinets and finished on heavy embossed white enamel mounts. Cut out this Coupon and bring it to Shena Lowe, 82 Government Street.

Good until July 10th.

The sale will be by auction at a date not yet decided upon. Two smaller boats seized at different times will also be sold. The Ohio is a fine little vessel and should bring a good figure. She can be seen near the James Bay boat house.

—H. M. S. Royal Arthur is expected back from Vancouver this evening.

—The steamer Premier will not leave for Vancouver until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

—The ship Beamore was launched from the marine railway last evening and to-night the steamer R. P. Rithet will be hauled out.

THE ELECTION.

The Contest To-morrow—Saloons Must Be Closed All Polling Day.

Political prophets are happy to-day. They now have very little trouble in finding citizens who will listen to their prophecies, politics being the most interesting subject at present under discussion. The crowds that assemble around the corners have been unusually large to-day, all discussing the same subjects. The last shots in the campaign will be fired this evening, the opposition candidates addressing the electors at Philharmonic hall and the government candidates at the Victoria theatre.

The government candidates and their friends are working like Trojans, while the opposition are content to rest on their oars and allow the voters to judge from the explanations made at the meetings of the merits of the two parties.

All the saloons in the province, or in those districts where elections are being held, will have to close to-morrow, a clause to that effect having been inserted in the elections regulations act at the last session of the legislature. The day after election day being Sunday, the saloons in the cities will be closed for two days in succession. They cannot open after the closing of the polls on Saturday.

Polling for Victoria city takes place at the city market, the polls being open from 8 a. m. until 4 p. m. Sheriff McMillan is the returning officer.

NEW QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

Letter from the Department of Agriculture Dealing with the Matter.

Mayor Teague has received a letter from Messrs. Earle and Prior, enclosing another from the department of agriculture dealing with new quarantine regulations for the trans-Pacific steamers. The mayor says the new regulations are highly satisfactory. The letters are given below:

Ottawa, June 27, 1894.

To His Worship Mayor Teague:

Sir,—We beg to enclose a communication we have received from the department of agriculture in regard to the subject of smallpox from China and Japan by trans-Pacific lines of steamers. We had several conversations with the minister and deputy minister, and we feel sure that they are fully awakened to the necessity of keeping a very strict watch on these ships, and that everything will be done in the future that any reasonable person could ask for. Your obedient servants,

THOMAS EARLE,
EDWARD GAWLER PRIOR.

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, June 21, 1894.

Gentlemen,—I am authorized by the minister of agriculture to inform you in reply to several representations made at repeated intervals in reference to the statement contained in a letter of the mayor of Victoria, B. C., on the subject of the introduction of smallpox from China and Japan by the trans-Pacific lines of steamers, that in all cases where smallpox is found among the passengers of any trans-Pacific steamships all those who have been placed in contact with the disease will be detained under quarantine of observation for fourteen days, from the date of last contact, such being the period of incubation, and the ship and passengers disinfected with the apparatus at William Head. This definition will especially apply to the class of Chinese and Japanese steerage passengers. Renewed effort will also be made to secure the vaccination of all such passengers before embarking for Canada. The vaccination to be made in all cases, and, in as far as possible some days before going on board the steamship. The Canadian Pacific managing officers have informed the department of their willingness to assist in giving effect to this important precautionary measure, as well for preventing the introduction of the disease of smallpox on the Pacific coast as for modifying any case which may be embarked.

As cognate with this question I may take the opportunity to repeat the personal information already given to you, to the effect that a telegraphic order has been sent to Dr. Macnaughton Jones, the government superintendent of quarantine on the Pacific coast, to disinfect, by the modern and very perfect appliances at William Head, the luggage of Chinese and Japanese immigrants from Hongkong as a protection against black plague, reported by the newspapers to be prevalent. Your obedient servant,

J. LOWE,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

The Difference in Price

Is 5 cents on the yard, that is to say, that the prints selling for 15 cents per yard on Government street retail for 10 cents per yard at Russell & McDonald's.

GREAT DAY'S SPORT.

The Whatcom Regatta Was a Great Success—How Victoria Fared.

The steam schooner Mischief, Capt. Foot, returned this morning from Whatcom, where she went on Tuesday evening with a party of excursionists to witness the yacht races of the International Yachting Association. They had a very pleasant outing, saw a great day's racing, and returned home well pleased. The wind died out on Wednesday, and the race was not finished. It was sailed over again yesterday in a splendid breeze. There was no sea on and the wind was strong and steady, making it an ideal day. About forty yachts, including the Daisy Belle, Volage and Irene of Victoria, started. The Josephine of Everett, a schooner built in California, beat everything on the course, but by time allowance was forced to concede first place to the Xora of Seattle. The Josephine is a great sailer. The Gracie Felitz of Seattle was third in Class A, the Ranier fourth, and Volage fifth. In Class B, shifting ballast, the Myth had no competitors, and won. Her actual time about equalled that of the Josephine. In Class C, standing ballast, the Hornet was first and the McLaren second. In Class C the Garland won and the Daisy Bell was second. The Bell was a mile ahead at one time, but her crew were deceived by the location of a buoy. The course was eighteen miles, yet it was covered in something over three hours. The Mischief towed the Bell home. The Volage is on the way home, and the Irene was left in Chuckanut bay last night. The Petrel had not succeeded in reaching Whatcom up to the time the Mischief left.

Marine.

The steamship City of Topeka is due here from Alaska on Monday.

The steamship Queen sails for Alaska on Sunday.

Report Denied.

Berlin Posth, July 5.—The report of a ferry boat disaster on the River Theiss, whereby nearly 200 people were said to be drowned, is denied.

Nice Covers.

Samples of a very neat portfolio cover for America Photographed can be seen at the Times office. Orders will be received at 65 cents each and covers will be supplied two or three weeks after. The numbers of the portfolios when placed together in this cover will be a handsome ornament to the house.

Something U Want.

Jam jars, go to Russell & McDonald's for them.

Elderly Spinster—This picture is a portrait of myself at the age of seventeen.

Her Dearest Friend—Ah, indeed? Painted by one of the old masters, I presume.—Journal Amusante, Paris.

Claude—I would not marry a girl who is not self-sacrificing.

Marie—The girl who marries you will be.—Journal Amusante, Paris.

PERSONAL.

D. Gunn, of Toronto, is at the New England.

J. G. Woods, of Vancouver, is at the Driard.

M. Taylor, of San Francisco, is at the New England.

Mrs. Langley and children, of Ashcroft, are in the city.

H. P. Norton, of the U. S. Navy, was at the Driard last evening.

Chinese Inspector Schuyler, of Seattle, was in the city yesterday.

W. H. Milne, publisher of the Toronto Cycling Journal, is in the city.

Capt. Clements, pilot of the City of Kingston, is spending a few days in the city.

A stimulant is often needed to nourish and strengthen the roots and to keep the hair a natural color. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best tonic for the hair.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Figure It out Yourself. Dosen't It Stand To Reason That The Cash Dealer Can Sell The Cheapest? Try CAMERON, The Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson Street.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

We Are Holding

Our own and find it easy. We can't help but do it while we continue our present course—that of making soap that pleases the people. Get some of our Toilet Soaps once and you'll always buy them. Ask your grocer for our Soaps; if he does not have them come to the Works, Cor. Government and Herald Streets.

VICTORIA SOAP COMPANY.

Great Slaughter Sale AT THE ...MANCHESTER HOUSE

For 2 Weeks of Dress Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Mantles and Blouses. As our stock is too large and we wish to reduce it, we have marked these goods BELOW COST at such prices as will ensure a clearance.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
7 yds., double width, all wool Cashmere Serge for $1.75.
7 yds., double width all wool French Serge for $2.50.
Double width all wool Beige, 25c. per yd.
Double width Colored Cashmeres, 45c. per yard.
300 yards fancy Dress Goods, 5c. per yd.
250 yds. Wool Challies, 6 yds. for $1.
300 yds. best Wool Challies (30 inches wide), 25c. per yard.

STAPLES.
White Cotton, 20 yds. for $1.
Grey Cotton, 16 yds. for $1.
Flannelettes, 14 yds. for $1.
Cretonnes, 10 yds. for $1.
Towels, 50c. per doz.

HOSIERY, HOSIERY.
Ladies' Black Cashmere Hosiery, 3 pairs for $1.
Ladies' Cotton Hosiery, fast black, 5 pairs for $1.
Childrens' Cotton Hosiery, 15c., 20c., 25c. per pair.
Gent's Cotton Hose, 5 pairs for $1.

BLOUSES, BLOUSES.
White Muslin Blouses, 65c. each.
Fine White Blouses, tucked, $1 each.
Fine Cambric Blouses, $1.
Collars and Cuffs, 25c. per sett.

LACE MANTLES & JACKETS.
Lace Mantles, usual prices, $6.50 and $10, your choice, $3.
Lace Mantles, usual prices, $12 and $15, your choice, $5.
5 Black Serge Jackets, usual price $5, your choice $2.
6 Boating Jackets, usual price $5 and $7, your choice $2.50.
8 Tweed Jackets, usual price, $6 and $9, your choice $3.
14 Tweed Jackets, usual price, $7.50 to $13, your choice $5.

These goods are new and seasonable. None are damaged goods. We invite you to call and see for yourself. No trouble to show goods.

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The British Columbia SUGAR REFINERY ...PRICE LIST...

Granulated, in Bbls., or 100 lb., Bags	4⅞c. per lb.
Yellow, according to quality,	4⅛ to 4⅝c. "
Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags,	5⅝c. "
Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.	6¼c. per lb

(Applicable to Lots of 5 Barrels or upwards)

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice. Special terms for lots of 100 Barrels and upwards.

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Their Sugars are superior to any other in the market. Every dealer in Victoria knows this.
Consumers do not obtain more weight of inferior sugar for the dollar than they do of the British Columbia product; then why not have the best and at the same time support native industry.

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DO YOU KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE?
IN CANADIAN CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS ITS EFFECT IS MAGICAL.

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Address_____

N. B.—Remember, only one Coupon required for each part.

COUPON. America Photographed. PART 13.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 13 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage. Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time. Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may remit for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

Back numbers, beginning at No. 1, may still be obtained at Times office.

THE KHOJAK TUNNEL.

An Engineering Feat That Strengthens England's Indian Position.

On the 1st of January, 1892, by a great feat of engineering, England once more strengthened her hold upon northern India. The Khojak tunnel was then completed and opened for the public traffic. It has been said that England has her right hand upon the Hindoo-Kush and her left hand upon the Khojak, for by means of the tunnel through the mountains she finds herself within sixty level miles of Candahar. The political significances of the undertaking is apparent at the first glance; anything that facilitates the movements of the troops stationed in northern India and the quick mobilization of forces upon the frontier strengthens the grasp of England's two strong hands.

The station of New Chaman is at the foot of a very steep grade, where the track winds in and out through the dead bare hills beyond it plunges into the side of the mountain. Within the railway yards of New Chaman are sixty miles of railway lines laid up in neat ten-mile packets, with the necessary sleepers and other accessories, ready at a moment's notice to carry the line into Candahar itself, which could be filled in a few days with the red coats and white helmets of the Empress of India. New Chaman is a brand new army post. A few trees have been planted along the new laid streets, the barracks and buildings are freshly painte, and the vegetables are just beginning to show in the public garden.

From the little station of Shela Bagh, at the eastern entrance of the tunnel, so steep is the gradient down to the plain that one of the inspector's little cars, which holds three or four people, can coast the entire distance and swing around the curves at the rate of thirty miles an hour. It is an exciting coast, now rushing from the cool air of the tunnel out of the darkness into the dazzling sunshine, and down the long grades, creeping in some places, flying in others, with the air that roars in ones'ears getting warmer all the time as the Plain is neared. Then about the last curve with a rush, and a long slide into the plain, up to the station of New Chaman.

If there is to be a struggle between Russia and England at any time in the future, Afghanistan will be the seat of war, Herat, Cabul, Ghazni, and Candahar will be objective points in Russia's possible campaign. But at present England possesses the key to northern India, and the tunnel through the Khojak range gives her the control of the fertile valley of the Argand-ab, Candahar as a base of supplies, and all India behind her. —Harper's Weekly.

OLD SOL KNOCKED OUT.

Photographs Taken and Printed Without the Aid of Sunlight.

Old Sol has long been unnecessary in the taking of photographs.

Up to the present time, however, he has probably exulted in thinking that his uncertain services must be had to print the photograph.

But again the old chap has been given the go by, and he is not now a necessity in any stage of the game. He may sulk and hide his face or pop it out from behind the clouds momentarily as much as he pleases, but with the photographers he no longer "cuts any ice."

Electricity has scored a victory over the old chap, and it is practically a knock out in this particular line.

Before pictures have been taken in the day time by the aid of electric light and at night by flash light, but to get a proof printed one had to wait until the next afternoon anyway, and sometimes longer, all according to old sol's humor.

Now one can go to his photographer—providing that gentleman has the proper apparatus—at any time, even at midnight, and sit for his photograph. Not only that, if he is willing to wait half an hour, he may receive a nice soft print from the negative, says the Boston Herald.

The apparatus consisted of an ordinary camera, a 4500 candle power arc light for the taking and a 6000 candle power arc light for the printing.

Instead of sitting in the open room, the subject sits in a sort of canopy, the sides and top being white and at the back the ordinary background.

Instead of having the light shine directly on the subject, it shines away and is reflected softly back from the white sides.

Watches are held for the test and a six second exposure was made. The plate was then developed and quickly dried, coming out good and clear. It was then taken to the printing room and after ten minutes under the influence of the powerful arc light, the paper and negative were taken from the box. The print was remarkably soft, clear and accurate.

All the time taken from the snap of the camera until the print was finished was 32 minutes, and ordinary materials only were used.

This relegates old Sol to the rear, a back number as a photographer's assistant.

ECONOMY IN EATING.

How to Secure the Greatest Amount of Benefit for the Least Money.

A Washington dispatch in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says, there are three charts hanging in the office of Secretary of Agriculture Morton covered with black, red, blue, yellow and green lines, and at the end of each bunch of lines are familiar names, such as beefsteak, mutton chops, milk, oysters, codfish, salted mackerel, roast beef, veal, pork, bacon, ham, eggs, bread and different kinds of vegetables. The secretary says that a man who will seer his kitchen by these charts can get benefit from it with the smallest expenditure of money, and that it is a practical lesson which he wants to teach the working people of the United States.

The first chart begins with meat, like beef, mutton, pork, codfish, etc., and follows down to bread, milk, vegetables, sugar, etc. Colored charts are used to indicate the ingredients and the degree of nutrition in each of these kinds of food, so that a man by studying the chart, and carrying in his mind the meaning of the different colors, can readily see the effect of the use of each kind of food upon the human body. For example it is shown that round steaks will produce the most strength; that the side loin has the most potential energy, as it is called because it contains more fat, and fat produces heat and warms the body and gives the most force. It shows, too, that of all the cereals, oatmeal gives the most energy, although there is a prevailing opinion that beans are superior in this respect.

The second chart shows the pecuniary economy of food. The amount of actually nutritious matter obtained in the different articles of food is given, with 25 cents as a standard. A list of the principal food products, with the price per pound, is shown, while in another column is given the amount that can be purchased for 25 cents. In the third column is the amount of tissue, muscle and energy that is contained in 25 cents' worth of each article. Twenty-five cents' worth of round steak for example, will furnish more energy than can be had in any other form. Salt pork will produce more heat, however, and is a good diet for a laboring man in a cold climate. The chart shows that 25 cents spent for oysters is the most profitless investment for food strength. The same amount of money spent in milk or eggs will give several times as much nutrition.

THE LONDON POLICEMAN.

His Pay Is not Liberal, Even as Pay Goes in England.

It costs close upon ten million dollars a year to police London. There are in the Metropolitan police force 15,040 men of all ranks, and their pay, clothing and equipment alone costs the taxpayers of the big city £1,343,959 a year. Then there is the pay of the commissioners, doctors, clerical staff and workmen generally; the maintenance of stations and offices, and the thousand and one miscellaneous items of cost in the operation of the department, which brings the total cost of the machinery for guarding the peace of the British metropolis to a few pounds short of £2,000,000.

There are 12,585 ordinary policemen on the force. They are called "constables," there being only one grade below that of sergeant. The pay of a constable varies between 24 shillings a week, the pay of a new recruit, and £88 12s. 11d. a year, the maximum pay of an ordinary constable. There were last year 1000 men on the London police force receiving 24 shillings a week, which is scarce $6 American money, although the mere comparison of money value is, of course, no criterion of the adequacy of the pay for the place. Clothing is supplied to the constables free, or if, from any reason of special duty, a constable does not draw his supply of clothes from the government stores, he receives £5 a year in place of clothing.

The sergeants, who come next in rank to constables, number 1779. Their pay is from £89 to £151 a year according to length of service, and importance of command. They also receive clothes free or a money allowance of £10 a year.

Next above the sergeants are the inspectors, who number 641, and are rated as first, second and third class. They receive pay according to rank and service, varying between £89 and £351 a year They, too, are entitled to clothing free, or a money allowance in lieu of the clothes. Inspectors in the detective department get £15 a year clothing allowance.

Ranking the inspectors are thirty superintendents. One of these receives £475 a year, two receive £425, 11 £400, and the pay scales down to £300 a year. Superintendents are allowed from £11 to £15 a year each for uniforms.

At the head of the different districts are five chief constables. Three of these get £775 a year and two £675. The head of the whole department is a chief commissioner, who receives £1800 a year, and associated with him in the government of the force are three assistant commissioners, who receive £800 a year salary and £300 house allowance, with an extra £105 divided among them for stabling. The chief commissioner also gets £300 a year house allowance. The salaries and allowances of the commissioner's office amount to £25,416 a year.

This matter of allowances is an important one in the remuneration received by every member of the force. Constables, for instance, receive an allowance of coal money when not living in the stations. Married men get four pence a week and single men three pence halfpenny a week. Married men living in stations receive forty pounds of coal a week the year round; single men forty pounds a week in winter and twenty pounds in summer. This item of coal and coal allowance amounted to £14,050 last year.

The London policeman has by no means so good a job, so far as remuneration is concerned, as has the New York policeman, making all allowance for the difference in the comparative values there and here. Nor has he nearly so fine a place in comparison with the lot of the average Londoner as the New York policeman has compared with that of the average New Yorker. Indeed, the London policeman is poorly paid even as pay goes in England.—New York Sun.

A SICILIAN PUPPET SHOW.

What the Italians Accomplish in Handling Marionettes.

With a joyous expectancy, such as one recalls among the impressions of childhood, we waited while a march was ground out from the organ and the cymbals rang. A little bell tinkled; the curtains gave promising starts and quivers, then rose to show an empty stage set with a scene in Charlemagne's palace of "Paris of France." The scenery is astonishingly effective, in its ingenious designs and small dimensions.

The proscenium is about eight feet wide by 11 high; the stage 5 1-4 feet in width by 5 in depth. The perspective and proportions are so good that the little paladins seem not to lack dignity.

The mariopettes enter with a portentious stride, so much to the taste of the public that in some theatres a person who should appear without this conventional gait would be reproved by shouts of "Il passu!" (the step), and must retreat into the wings and make his entrance all over again.

But the paladins of Don Achille did their duty. Not one failed of the noble strut, the pirouette in the centre of the stage, the salute to the audience and the provisional jiggle upon his wires before he subsided into quiescence and the next man of war took the stage. The glittering ranks were arranged with their pink innocent wooden faces fronting the audience. A few eminent paladins had glass eyes, which rocked from side to side, emphasizing still more the immobility of their countenances.

The march became more fervid as Charlemagne entered, exchanged compliments with his lords, and embraced at a right angle his nephews, the valorous Rinaldo and Orlando, not less worthy. The dialogue was stately, with occasional lapses into the vernacular. Whoever spoke moved incessantly; the others stood still. The voices—all from the mouth of Don Achille himself, who, with assistants, was pulling wires behind the scenes—were amazingly well differentiated. The virile notes of the paladins; the deep voice of Charlemagne, who appeared compounded of equal parts of majesty and laryngitis; the boyish treble of the messenger page; the clucking discord of the Turks; the fierce roar of the Sultan of Babilonia—all these were a real triumph of tonal variation. Charlemagne was extremely unhappy.

He wept, rubbing his hands alternately across his face, with elbows raised and sharply bent. When the paladins had inquired the cause of his tears and had learned that the Turks and Spaniards, allied, were about to besiege the walls of Paris, they expressed hemselves more than ready for a fight. This consoled Charlemagne. Don Achille's boy wreaked himself upon the crank of the organ and clashed the cymbals, while the knights, one by one, after an obeisance, a twirl and half a dozen strides, made their exit.—Atlantic Monthly.

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"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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25 CENTS A BOX.

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

America Photographed

Grows brighter and better with every number. If you have not availed yourself of the offer of the Times, commence now and secure this splendid art work, one coupon and ten cents secures a number. Part 13 is offered this week, and some of its attractions are as follows:

Interior of Faneuil Hall, Boston.

A splendid photograph of the interior of this historic old hall, which will interest everyone, is shown.

View of Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

This photograph shows a portion of Boston's great residence street, Commonwealth Avenue, and the accompanying description tells some interesting things about the Hub.

East River Docks, New York City.

This photograph is taken upon the great commercial mart of New York City, and the scene is a busy and interesting one.

Parliament House, Ottawa, Canada.

This magnificent building is the pride of Canada. It is a beautiful structure, the corner stone of which was laid by the Prince of Wales.

Royal Gorge, Colorado.

The magnificence of this great chasm is simply indescribable. Get Part 13 and view its wonders.

National Museum at Washington.

You will be interested to see and know about the great government museum, which is photographed and fully described in No. 13 of this portfolio.

The other photographs in this interesting number are as follows:

High Bridge at Georgetown, Colorado.
Walls of the Canyon, Grand River, Colo.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
Garfield's Statue, Washington, D.C
La Fayette Statue, Washington, D C.
Peace Monument, Washington, D.C.
Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.
The Soldiers' Home, Washington, D C.
Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D.C.
Byrnes' Island, Harper's Ferry.

How to Get Back Numbers—Those who have been unable to secure the preceding numbers of "America Photographed," and desire to start in now and complete the great work, can be supplied now, a full supply of each number from 1 to 13 being now on hand.

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YOUR FRIENDS IN THE EAST

Are all anxious to know all about Vancouver Island and British Columbia .....

EVERY RESIDENT of British Columbia who travels in the East is kept busy answering the many questions asked about the new El Dorado of the Pacific Northwest, and the indications are that hundreds of Eastern capitalists, merchants, bankers, farmers fruit growers, mechanics, etc., are turning Westward Ho! with British Columbia as an objective point. It goes without saying that every resident of this Province is interested in the development of our many resources and glad of an opportunity to supply their friends with reliable information concerning this country and its many attractions for the tourist and homeseeker.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

—IS—

A Well-Edited 16-page Paper,

Filled each week with news from all points of the Northwest, will tell the story of the happenings in this section of the Dominion of Canada in an interesting and acceptable manner. Why not send a copy regularly to your friends, relatives and acquaintances back East? It is cheaper than writing letters and a saving of much labor. Terms are as follows:

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Boys' Scotch and English Tweed Suits at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Also 100 Pairs Boys' Knicker Pants at $1 per pair, just Received.
B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

CALLED HIM UNTRUTHFUL

Mr. Beaven so Brands Minister Turner for Seeking to Misrepresent Him.

The Meeting at James Bay Last Night Was a Decidedly Lively One.

There was a strong opposition feeling manifested at the government meeting in James Bay ward last night. The meeting was held in the J. B. A. A. club house and was largely attended. The government crowd from the committees was on hand, representing about the only majority which the party had in the meeting. An infamous gag rule was placed on the opposition speakers, but they got a hearing. The proceedings were frequently interrupted and the meeting was decidedly disorderly at times.

On motion of Mr. Lorimer Elward Mallandaine, jr., was elected to the chair. He made a short address introducing the four candidates and urging all present to support the present government.

Mr. Turner was cheered when he was presented and began by congratulating the chairman as a young man, and said he was glad to see the young men taking an interest. He said he went to the mainland because the baseless charges of the opposition were circulated there as well as here. He entered his particular objections to the charges which were half of the truth. He entered a general denial to the charegs about the decrease of the revenue and the excessive cost of the conversion of loans. Had they not adopted that policy they would have had to go on as Victoria city now does, and Victoria will pay dearly for its policy. He had never dreamed of obtaining money a three per cent., and future loans should always be got at that rate. That was where the true saving was, in addition to its other merits. He claimed that Dr. Milne had run against a snag in his comparison of the government building loan and the city loan. The city loan drew 4 1-2 per cent., and to have been equal to the parliament buildings loan should have brought 133. At the rate paid compared with what the government had paid the city had lost $3900 on the small loan of $55,000. He said the credit of Victoria was not as good as it should be, and quoted from the Canadian Gazette to show that Vancouver's 4's were worth 101, while Victoria's 4 1-2's were worth actually only par. The credit of the province had reached its highest point, and that after the outrageous attempt made last autumn to down the province. Dr. Milne said the government could easily have corrected any erros in this respect, but it was not so easy. The reports which reached London had created suspicion, and the loan had to be underwritten at a cost of 2 per cent. That could be charged to the traducers of British Columbia. He said it was the duty of the opposition here to have stood up then like men and given the lie to the traducers. Had they done so they could have polled a bigger vote here. He said that the mainland was arraingned against Victoria. He had been followed up the Fraser by a parson who closed his speeches with "amen," and Mr. Foster, who held up the municipal roads there for comparison with the work done elsewhere. He then repeated the old railway arguments and took up Mr. Cameron's objections to the voters' list. He had always heard that there was no objection to the list. The charges had surprised him, and he had found that the only possible errors might have arisen over the matter of addresses. Every possible effort had been made to get those correctly. He hoped they would do their duty and return the government, which was working for the province, but had done a great deal for Victoria. He advised them not to split their votes. He had not brought up sectionalism, but the whole mainland breathed it. He wanted all treated equally, but they had to look out for Vancouver island. He claimed that Mr. Maxwell said he would again decry the credit of the province if the "villainous scheme" to build a railway through the northern end of the province were carried out. The speaker wanted to see the railway built, and he was sure it would aid the mainland as much as the island. (Cheers.) In answer to questions from Mr. A. W. More Mr. Turner said he would not support the abolition of the insurance companies tax of $300 per annum, and was opposed to abolishing all trade licenses. To another he said the borrower paid the mortgage tax, but it was hard to suggest any way out of the difficulty. (Cheers.)

Mr. Rithet was very warmly welcomed. He expressed the hope that they would support the government, calling it their duty. It was an important hour in the history of the province. The government had had some difficult questions to dispose of, chiefly the government buildings matter. He did not think Vancouver, which got a grant of six thousand acres of land and the terminus of a great railway, had acted fairly. The grant was equal to the value of the government buildings. He reviewed the fight which Victoria business men had to maintain the city's commercial supremacy, the opposition of the C. P. R., and the aid which the government had granted. He promised to use his best efforts if elected to induce settlement. He said he was interested in the British Pacific railway project and wanted it carried out as quickly as possible. He had seen most of the country and wanted to see it opened up. By its nature it was tributary to Victoria, and that was what the mainland disliked and what he liked. The negotiations were pending and he had not a promise to make, desiring to be carefully guarded as to the latter. If the money was forthcoming to back the enterprise the facts would in due time be made public. (Cheers.) The opposition said the expenditure must be checked; he held just the opposite. He fully agreed with Mr. Turner in his answers to Mr. More. As to a question of objections from the people of the islands as to the wharfage charged here he said he could not maintain a free wharf. He did not believe Victoria lost any trade thereby.

H. D. Helmcken opened with a general talk on athletics. He said Mr. Beaven's "knocks" administered to him at Spring Ridge affected him as much as water did a duck's back. The J. B. A. A. had the champion four in the province, and they would have another "champion four" on Saturday. (Laughter.) He hoped to get through the campaign without any personalities with anybody. He would welcome the day that orders were received to go ahead with the British Pacific railway. He urged that Mr. Rithet be not pressed too far to divulge any private matters now during the negotiations. He believed the law should be enacted and administered in the equal interests of all. He believed there should be a good employers' liability act. He agreed with both Mr. Beaven and Mr. Dutton as to the mechanics' lien law. He believed the law should be made workable. He believed the landlord and tenant law should be improved. He believed the rights of the landlord should be curtailed. He said Mr. Templeman commended certain changes that had already been made. Mr. Templeman was a fair-minded man, who had always treated him fairly, and he desired to return the compliment. (Applause.) He said it would be political suicide to not return the four government candidates. He urged the general support of the four, and hoped there would be no plumping. He answered Mr. More's questions the same as Messrs. Turner and Rithet.

Captain John Irving, candidate for Cassiar, was called on. He wanted to know what the opposition proposed to do. The Nakusp & Slocan, parliament buildings and other questions should be passed, as they were law now. (Laughter.) If his friend Beaven got in he would discharge employes, and the people would have to plant potatoes and dig clams. (Laughter.) The British Pacific had to be built and Victoria would be on top. He asked his hearers to size up the other crowd. The brains and intelligence were all on their side. (Laughter.)

The chair then announced that the speakers to follow would be allowed ten minutes to speak, but later increased it to fifteen minutes. Mr. Beaven was loudly called for. He objected very strongly in opening to the time limit. He believed that if the electors fully appreciated the situation the Davie government would be defeated on Saturday. Mr. Turner had made certain statements as to finance, but during last session reports of the public accounts committee, signed by Henry Croft as chairman, a good government supporter, showed trust funds and sums received by the province for special purposes had been expended as ordinary revenue. But it was useless to discuss finance with Mr. Turner, he was so unreliable. (Cheers and jeers.) He made unreliable calculations. His estimates of the revenue for the last six years was $400,000 out and his estimates of expenditure during the same period nearly $1,000,000 wrong. The inscribed stock scheme was good, but his conversion of stock was a dead failure. It cost $265,000 to convert $735,000, and at the same ratio it would take $350,000 to convert the remainder of $989,0000, making a total cost of conversion of $615,000. Mr. Beaven characterized Mr. Turner's attempt to stir up sectionalism as most wicked, and assured his hearers that the province was a united one and that all of the opposition recognized the fact that anything which benefited one portion was for the advantage of all, and that the province from the seaboard to the Rocky Mountains believed that a change of administration would be beneficial.

Returning to the subject of finance, he told of the use of the suitors' and other trust funds which would have to be restored. He told of the methods of the government in the house, where men voted by the move of a leader's hand. He asserted that the premier was making a scramble for the chief justiceship. There were cries of "time" and "shut up" and "go on." The chair said time was up, but on motion of Captain Irving, seconded by Mr. Helmcken, the speaker was given more.

Continuing, Mr. Beaven said when the house adjourned there was not money enough to pay the members their sessional allowance. It had to be borrowed. There had been a wasteful expenditure of money. The government had saddled the schools on the cities and were adding the taxes on everything and making new taxes. There were not over twelve men on the government buildings whose homes were here. Talk about the Chinese, but these men will take their money to Puget Sound. They had had no opportunity to meet their opponents, for every time the opposition called a meeting the government called another one somewhere else.

Harry Helmcken—Rats!

Mr. Beaven—That is very expressive. Yes, like rats they have hunted their holes. (Cheers.) He said that he believed a change was necessary and was coming, and closed with an appeal to the electors.

John Irving came forward and made a general denial of all the charges against Premier Davie.

Arthur Dutton was called for. He said he had heard that the government was the friend of progress, but he wanted to know who had opposed the Delta Valley railway.

Several Voices—"Rithet."

Mr. Dutton—Yes, he says he wants the British Pacific. Perhaps he has a hand in that clean-up of $1,800,000 mentioned. If the railway was to be built by Chinese what good would it do? Mr. Rithet was opposed to Chinese, but he employed three of them. In answer to a question he denied that he had built a house for a Chinaman. He referred to the Chinese shoe factory and the making of tramway suits in Chinatown. He took up the matter of intelligence referred to, and said his side could care for itself. He was sure of his election. (Cheers.)

Mr. Turner, when he got up to reply, opened by having a discussion with a man on the floor, in which he got the worst of it. The speaker then took up the report fo the public accounts committee, and claimed Mr. Beaven told half of the truth. He denied that they had called the opposition anarchists. He admitted that he had miscalculated in the estimates and went into a long explanation of it. He said the leader of the opposition, as usual, had not stated all the truth about school matters. He had failed to tell what the cities had got from the government. He had told half of the truth again about the conversion. He failed to say that $130,000 was made available and $12,000 a year saved in interest. Mr. Beaven had been unfair in his mention of Mr. Beeton's son. That gentleman's firm, among others, was paid a regular business fee. He denied trying to stir up sectionalism. He asserted that in Mr. Beaven's time they used the intestate estates fund. He thought the province as good a bank as any other. As to Mr. Davie's aspirations, he could be chief justice if he desired. The speaker defended the payment fo $50000 to Dr. Davie, and credited him with ending the epidemic. He said the government buildings laborers were well satisfied, and asked who was responsible for the aliens on the sewers. He denied that they had called their meetings to offset the opposition.

Mr. Beaven came back to again affirm the statement that the opposititon meetings were called first. As to the aliens on the sewers, why Mr. Turner was a sewerage commissioner and was himself responsible. Mr. Turner had referred to an entirely different report of the public accounts committee from that which he had mentioned. The committee had followed the ordinary lines. He compared revenue and expenditure for a regular period. The committee was made up of Mr. Croft, Mr. Hall, Mr. Martin, Mr. Cotton and himself. The talk about the province being a bank was the worst rubbish in the world. The money was paid in for a specific purpose and had to be made good.

Mr. Turner returned to say that the sewerage commissioners had nothing to say about the sewer contract. It had been let before they were chosen. The mayor and council were responsible.

Mr. Beaven said the money voted for sewerage purposes by the citizens of Victoria in 1890 was granted on the assurance the work would be carried on by commissioners, of whom Mr. Turner was one. The contract was let to Mr. McLean, and the work nearly complete and the money all expended before he (Mr. Beaven) was elected mayor of the city. This is a fair illustration of the truthfulness of Mr. Turner's charges against him (Mr. Beaven).

The minister took his medicine without saying anything further and moved a vote of thanks to the chair. It was heartily given, and at 11.35 the meeting ended.

Ladies,
Mother Green's Tansy Pills.
Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 2 cents.
LANE MEDICINE CO., Montreal, Can.
For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists Victoria. w-s-tf

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.
DUNN'S FRUIT 'SALINE
DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.
A safeguard against infectious diseases.
Sold by chemists throughout the world.
J. C. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.
LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, Agents for B.C.
1720

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to sections 12 and 20 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-law, 1894," which provides that from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating, except on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In North Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays.

In Central Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and

In South Ward, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

If water is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the time hereinbefore specified there shall be charged fifty cents additional for each infraction.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., June 15th, 1894.

DO YOU WANT

To get a situation
To hire help
To let a room
To let a house
To buy anything
To sell anything

Then Try a "Times Liner,"

ONE CENT

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We have secured the right for this locality and will issue One Part Each Week.

See Coupon upon another page of this paper, cut it out and remit to this office with Ten Cents.

THE TIMES,
VICTORIA, B. C.

City of Victoria, British Columbia
TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m., on the 1st day of August, 1894, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $25,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of August, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest payable as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England; New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years form the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four and one-half per cent. from the 1st of August, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Exhibition Loan By-law, 1894," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., June 8th, 1894.

Aluminum Alloy Composite
HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO
Iron, Steel and Brass Founders
2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 20 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalling, prevents blowholes and sponginess.
Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.
Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $38 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.
Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.
The Hatsfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

City of Victoria, British Columbia
TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m., on the 1st day of August, 1894, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $35,000, or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of August, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest payable as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England; New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years form the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four and one-half per cent. from the 1st of August, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital Aid By-law, 1894," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., June 8th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Michigan St. from Menzies to Powell Sts. will be closed till further notice.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

jn22-tf

JOSEPH SEARS,
Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc.
114 Yates Street.

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City of Victoria, British Columbia
TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m., on the 1st day of August, 1894, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $100,000, or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of August, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest payable as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England; New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years form the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four and one-half per cent. from the 1st of August, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Sewerage Loan By-law, 1894," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., June 8th, 1894.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the creditors in the estate of Monroe Miller will be held at the office, 77 Johnson street, on Tuesday, July 10th, at 11 o'clock a.m.

BUSINESS: To receive balance sheet and report of assignee for the preceding twelve months. All interested are requested to attend in person or by proxy.

THOS. T. HULL, Assignee.

June 28-eod-td

NOTICE

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, at its sitting to be held on the second Wednesday in the month of September next, for a transfer to George Richardson, of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Windsor Hotel situate at the corner of Government and Courtney streets in the City of Victoria.

Dated the 4th day of June, 1894.

ALEX. McDONALD.

jy-1m

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SOLID OPPOSITION.

Mr. Davie Funks—Solid Opposition in the Fraser Valley.

New Westminster, June 6.—The final opposition meeting on Wednesday night in the opera house was a splendid success. Over one thousand were present and the gathering resulted as expected, in a magnificent triumph for Mr. Kennedy.

Premier Davie was advertised to address a public meeting at Fort Langley on Tuesday and 200 electors gathered to hear him. He had heard of Turner's reception there, however, and stayed away, though he was at Port Haney, only three miles distant. Electors waited an hour after the advertised time and then Steve Gray called the meeting to order. A motion was introduced after discussion condemning the policy of the government, Mr. Davie treatment to Langley electors, and pledging the electors to work as one man to roll up Forster's majority. The motion was carried unanimously and on further motion the secretary was directed to send a copy of it to Davie. The whole lower mainland will go solid opposition without a break on Saturday.

FOOT DISTORTION IN CHINA.

The Painful Operation Which Little Girls Undergo.

In many provinces the small foot is almost as much a novelty as it would be in Ontario or New York, and in Tartar and Mongol districts, Southern Manchuria excepted, has never been tolerated. During the Ming dynasty, the custom received a blow from which it has never fully recovered, and it was then forbidden on pain of death. Ever since, the custom has been slowly on the wane, and it is now forbidden within the precincts of the emperor's court. The Son of Heaven, as his imperial majesty is termed, will have none of it, and his harem is made up exclusively of females possessed of normal feet. Even in Kwang-tung, where the custom prevails, it is possible for one to reside for months without encountering a small-footed female, unless especially brought into contact therewith, as in the home of some medium-class official. Conspicuous chiefly by its absence in higher circles, it is emphatically a badge of the middle class; though every high-rank mandarin usually aims to possess one small-footed wife or concubine, on the same principle, doubtless, that led ancient conquerors to drag captives at their chariot-wheels.

The distortion is not, as commonly surmised, commenced in infancy, but reserve for the period embraced between the sixth and tenth years. Experience has taught the fallacy of meddling with bones and tissues until they have attained a certain degree of firmness and consistency, if soft, they are too readily yielding for plasticity, and do not take kindly to the bruising and squeezing that accompany the act of moulding.

The torture, and it is no less, is instituted amid relatives and friends especially bidden for the occasion, and to do honor to the feast that follows. To make the flesh amenable to the squeezing process, the feet are first submitted to the prolonged action of intensely hot water, and next plentifully dusted with powder alum to insure complete contraction of the minute and superficial blood-vessels. Then the bandage is applied with all the combined force of two operatives, one of whom is also a professional; the child meantime being extended upon the couch, and forcibly held by attendants, who do not scruple to stifle the evidences of her suffering with the hand, unless, as sometimes, though rarely happens, the narcotic powers of opium have been invoked. The bandage employed is a stout, non-elastic band, especially woven for such purpose, some two or two and a half yards long and two inches wide, and is newly wrung out of boiling water at the instant of application.

The four outer toes are doubled under and confined to the sole, the intervening space being packed with astringent powder (alum), when the bandage is given a turn to confine it about the heel, and then returned over the top of the foot, and at the point of articulation of the toes. Powerful traction is now made, [illegible] aids being called into requisition, and in a way to crowd the bones of the anterior portion of the foot backward and forward upon those of the instep, which in turn are thus crowded down to meet the heel that, by the same act, has been drawn downward and forward to occupy a position in the same plane with, and perpendicular to the bones of the leg. Finally, the whole is tightly wound laterally as high as the calf, every effort being made to limit motion and blood supply.

Every four or five days during the first month—after that, once in as many weeks—the bandages are loosened, each removal bringing away considerable quantities of exfoliated cuticle and dead tissue, whereby more or less superficial bleeding is provoked. So, too, there is some ulceration, and not infrequently small patches of gangrene. The hot-water bath affords a cursory cleaning, more alum is applied and packed in the creases and raw surfaces, when the bandages are replaced with greater severity and rigor. It is only when the deformity assumes a semi-ovoid, or rather semi-conoid form, of which the great toe is the apex, that the operation is deemed at all [illegible].

From two to five years is required to bring the deformity to the acme of Celestian perfection. During this period the little one is never for an instant free from excruciating suffering, and the anguish which condemns her to spend alike her sleeping and her waking hours in a recumbent position with legs dangling over the hard edge of the couch—that circulation may be impeded sufficiently to forestall the pain—may better be imagined than described. Never, by any [illegible] are the feet permitted to touch the ground, and by disuse and lapse of time, the muscles from the knee down become flabby and incapable of responding to the efforts of the will.—G. A. Stockwell, in Canadian Magazine.

VENICE BUILT IN A SWAMP.

The City of Gondolas Founded as a Refuge from Northern Invaders.

The city of Venice is approached from behind by a railroad constructed over a stretch of swamp which is not very unlike the near approach to several New Jersey coast towns. There is a trifle more water and not so much grass, but, according to a writer in the Philadelphia Telegraph, the ride into the city is anything but a subject for a chapter of fine romance. Out beyond this swamp was another swamp which was a little higher. It had been out of the water longer and had caught enough of seaweed, sand, shells and sediment to be fit for birds to nest on. There was one island called the Rialto, which was really quite secure, and around this one there was said to be about 75 or 80 other islands which today are occupied by the city of Venice. Some of them were originally not islands at all. They were merely high places in a great bog, which, by the cutting of channels and by artificial means, were converted into more or less fit places for the erection of buildings. Without consulting history one could almost guess that such an unfavorable spot as this was not selected as a site for a city out of free choice, and, indeed it was not. Venice was started during the fifth and sixth centuries. The inhabitants of Padua and a few more north Roman cities, chased out by the Huns, the Goths, and other tribes of barbarians, took refuge there in an Adriatic lagoon. The savages of Asia had no boats, so that the settlement was very safe, and leading to an independent life, prospered by itself during the middle ages at a surprising rate. It was a monstrous work to make the city secure from the sea. Shiploads of stone were brought from other coasts. Dams and canals were built at great cost, and the residents finally got enough of dry land about them to feel moderately safe. It was still, however, a difficult thing to find foundations for the houses, especially as many of the rich men desired to put up heavy marble palaces, and it frequently costs more in Venice to-day to sink the rocks and piles for a house than it does to put on the superstructure. Few cities have ever been built under greater difficulties.

Cheap Enough

And good enough, those boys' serge and linen suits at Russell & McDonald's.

MAKING PENCILS.

The Wood that is Used and How They Are Manufactured.

The wood of which pencils are made comes from Florida. It is red cedar, straight grained and comparatively free from knots. One of the manufacturing concerns has a mill in Florida, where cedar logs are transformed into strips of about seven inches long, three-eights of an inch thick and three inches wide. These strips are crated and sent north. Six grooves are made lengthwise; into these grooves the grapite is placed and two strips are glued together. The block is then split into squares and the pencils finished either round or hexagon as desired.

Maybe you have never thought of it in that light, but the pencil industry uses up a large amount of cedar. An average red cedar log contains about four cubic feet of wood, and there are on an average twenty-five trees to the acre. If no mistake has been made in the rapid computation it requires the timber from not less than two thousand six hundred acres to supply annually the pencil manufacturers of this country. In addition, considerable cedar is exported to Germany. Alabama was once the great pencil cedar producing state, but the cedar, which was clearer and larger than that found in Florida, is exhausted. Manufacturers have tested other kinds of wood with a view to finding a substitute for cedar, but so far without success.

It does not take long to make a pencil. [illegible] great care, and in this mixture is the pencil maker's secret. The mixture is placed in a machine that might properly be called a little sausage stuffer, from the end of which is forced a constant stream of lead the proper size for a lead pencil. These threads of lead are cut in lengths, baked in an oven, and when hard are glued into the little grooves. The rough pencils are shaped either round or hexagon at the rate of 75 a minute, or 45,000 a day; 125 pencils a minute, or 75,000 a day, are colored and varnished; burnishing and stamping are done at the rate of 100 a minute, or 60,000 a day. This work is done by machinery operated by girls not more than twelve years of age, who, no doubt, earn as much as a dollar or two a week. The little blocks which are frequently used inside of the bunches of pencils are made of poplar, each block being grooved to fit the pencils. Twenty years ago you paid more for a pencil than you do to-day. The invention of machinery and the discovery of graphite mines have reduced the cost of them at least 50 per cent. Foreign pencils have been gradually ousted, and at present, if I am not mistaken, we export about as many lead pencils as we import.—Northwestern Lumberman.

Nesbitt—That woman who just went out is the partner of your joys and sorrows, I suppose? Rufton—She's partner to my joys all right, but when it comes to my sorrows she slips over to see her mother.—Boston Courier.

Miss Dumley—Who are the Orleanists of which there is so much talk in France? Miss Ramsbotham—The descendants of the Maid of Orleans, I presume.—Tit-Bits.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE WHEEL.

SOME PAST RACES.

Richmond, Ind., July 6.—At the second day's bicycle races of the Indiana division meeting yesterday, the presence of Sanger, Tyler, Goetz, E. C. Johnson, A. J. Brown and others from the Cincinnati meet of Wednesday, greatly enlivened the meet. The referee, Tom Hay, placed the lowest time limits of the season. Under a limit of 1:10 Sanger won the half-mile in 1:02 4-5 and under a limit of 2:18 the same rider won the mile open in 2:19 4-5. The track was rough and dusty but all the races were fast and well contested. The closest contest of the day was the two division championship, Marmon and Bonfield running a most exciting tie finish. In the two mile handicap Sanger, Goetz and E. C. Johnson were on the scratch and the nearest starter had 250 yards. Johnson paced a mile and dropped out. Sanger did not make his effort soon enough and lost to Minor by 60 yards in 4:49.

YACHTING.

TO SAIL AGAIN.

Glasgow, July 6.—The Vigilant will race to-morrow for the Queen's cup. Captain Haff will steer her. Active preparations are being made on both the Britannia and Vigilant. The latter has shipped two tons of lead.

THE VIGILANT.

Glasgow, July 6.—The Captain of the Vigilant declares the Vigilant can give the Britannia three minutes in a race over a fifty mile course, and predicts the American boat will win future races in the United Kingdom. Lord Dunraven received a telegram from the Prince of Wales expressing his regret at the loss of the Valkyrie. The Times says the holder of the America cup will find the Britannia a formidable antagonist.

THE OAR.

HENLEY REGATTA.

London, July 6.—The pair-oared race for the silver goblet was given the brothers Guy and Vivian Nickalls, who rowed over the course. J. J. Ryan and Wright of the Toronto club did not start. The second heat for the challenge cup was won by Eton college eight, beating Radley college. The second heat for the Thames challenge cup was won by the London rowing club eight which beat the Trinity boat.

The final heat for the Thames challenge cup was won by Trinity college. The Oxford eight beating the London rowing club by three-quarters of a length.

London, July 6.—The final heat for the grand challenge plate in the Henley regatta to-day was won by the Leander club eight beating the Thames Rowing club by half a length. The final heat in the pair oared race for the silver goblets was won by Nickalls Brothers, who beat Crisp and Smith of the Kingston Rowing club easily.

The final heat for the Wyfold Challenge Cup, four oared, was won by the Thames Rowing club, beating Balliol college, Oxford. The final heat for the diamond sculls was won by Guy Nickalls, who beat Vivian Nickalls by a length and a half.

The first heat for the ladies' challenge plate was won by Eton college.

LACROSSE.

MUST PRACTICE TO WIN.

The members of the Victoria team must do some steady practicing to win the game with New Westminster on the 14th instant. The Westminster team are out every evening and will send a strong aggregation down to do battle for the pennant. A team practice of the Victoria club is to be held every evening.

BASEBALL.

STANFORD LOSES TWO GAMES.

Spokane, July 5.—Never before have such crowds been seen on the ball grounds as witnessed the double defeat of the Stanfords yesterday. In the forenoon Spokane won by 6 to 5. In the afternoon it was a tie, 8 to 8, up to the eleventh inning. Then Spokane was at bat and Patton hit a fly to centre field. Lewis made a splendid run for it. He fell, was helped to his feet and held up the ball. The umpire decided that it had been picked from the ground and the Stanfords grew furious with rage and marched off the field. The game was awarded to the Spokanes by a score of 9 to 0.

THE BEST BOOKS TO READ.

Conan Doyle Places Macaulay's Essays Above All Else.

Now if I had to name the one book from which I have had most pleasure and also most profit in my reading it would be that tattered copy of Macaulay's essays. Worn as it is, it is an edition de luxe compared with its predecessor, how long dog-eared and thumb-marked into oblivion. This one has been with me on the sweltering gold coast, and formed part of my scanty kit when I went a-whaling in the Arctic. Honest Scotch harpooners have addled their brains over it, and you may still see the grease stains which show where the second engineer grappled with Frederick the Great.

What a splendid doorway it is through which a youngster may approach either history or literature. The short, vivid sentences, the huge range of knowledge, the exactness of the detail, they all throw a glamor around the subject, and make the most superficial of readers long to know more about it. If Macaulay's hand cannot lead a man to these pleasant paths, then he may despair of ever finding them. To me in my schoolboy days the book opened up a new world. What had been a task and a drudgery became in an instant an incursion into an enchanted land. I loved even the faults—indeed, now that I come to think of it, it was the faults which I loved best. No style could be too florid for me in those days, and no antithesis too flowery. It pleased me to read that "a universal shout of laughter from the Tiatula to the Tagus informed the pope that the days of the crusades were past," and I was delighted to learn that "Lady Jerningham kept a vase in which people placed foolish verses and Mr. —— wrote verses which were fit to be placed in Lady Jerningham's vase." My bookcase is, alas, 800 good miles away, and I am before it only in spirit, which is an inconvenient way of verifying quotations, but when one tries to chat about literature on the top of the Alps one must do what one can. Those were the sort of sentences which used to fill me with a gentle and yet enduring pleasure. A man learns to like simpler literary diet as he grows older, but still, as I look over the essays, I am filled with admiration and wonder at the alternate power of handling a great big subject, and of adorning it with delightful detail—first a bold sweep of the brush and then the most delicate stippling. And the wonderful power of allusion, too, which shows the reader so many side vistas in every direction. An admirable if somewhat old-fashioned literary and historical education might be effected by working through every book which is alluded to in the essays.

I can remember that when I visited London at the age of 16 the first thing I did was to make a pilgrimage to Macaulay's grave. It was the one great object of interest which London held for me. And so it well might be when I think of all he did for me. It is not merely the knowledge and the stimulation of fresh interests, but it is the charming gentlemanly tone, the broad, liberal outlook, the absence of bigotry and of prejudice. When I burgle my son's money-box as my own was burgled 30 years ago it will be to set him up with a complete Macaulay.

Of course, they say that he is inaccurate. They say so of Froude, also, and of everyone else who tries to turn history into something more human than an almanac. There is a school of critics in England whose fixed idea is that work which has any depth must be dry, and that interest is always a sign of superficiality. The principle is bad enough and false enough when applied to science or history, but it reaches its most grotesque form when applied to fiction, where interest is the primary object. You get a stodgy, heavy novel, ill-mixed and ill-baked, difficult reading from cover to cover, like anyone of—well, never mind whom—and it will hold its own for 30 or 40 years as a classic, while a great Charles Reade, with his passion and his incident, will be dismissed as "mere melodrama" or "sensational and bad art." We have talked so much of art in fiction that we are in imminent danger of forgetting the object for which the art was ever devised.

But, after all, the right thing always survives. Literature finds its own level as surely as water does. If every critic on earth were to unite to praise a bad book or to damn a good one it would not have the slightest effect upon the ultimate fate of either. The public is often misled for a time, but never for all time. Some honored names are on the wane and some are on the rise. Reade, for one, and his single book relative, Winwood Reade, for another, have not yet reached their true place in our literature.

But I have been lured away from my old volume of essays. There is but one which I would subtract from it. It is the murderous attack upon poor Montgomery. No doubt it represented a style of criticism in vogue, but Macaulay should have had head and heart enough to make him rise superior to such literary brutalities. Like all such work, it took more from the good name of the writer than of the subject. A stupid book may be left to sink from its own weight. After all, it represents a folly and not a crime. To scathe and worry and harrow the writer is to exaggerate his offense. But when the writer is a man whose nerves have been tried by a long task, or a woman who has placed her hopes upon her work, then a police court and a treadmill seem to be the only adequate rewards of the ferociously sarcastic critic.—A. Conant Doyle.

Cable News.

One thousand delegates have already arrived at Antwerp to take part in the international congress of the newspaper press, and which opens to-morrow with a general reception at the Hotel de Ville. Of these nearly two hundred are from England. The delegates are being received by the committee appointed from the municipal council and are being tendered distinguished consideration.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—E R Young, Miss Duvay, D R Darling, D Gunn, Mrs Bradion, A T McDonald, Mrs J H McDonald, F W Brown, Mrs A T McDonald, Capt Archibald, J G Woods, Owen Graham, Ed Mohun, B R Seabrook, H White, Miss White, Mrs White, C H Parker, F W Arnold, Mrs. Arnold, T Cornwall, Mrs Langley, Mrs Orchard, Mrs Ansell, W H Milne, N Lewis, Mrs W Wellmore, J F Jackson, Miss Arden.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—Hall Ross & Co, R R Ennouf, Thompson, T Watson, W Blackie, Dom Exp Co. Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—A F Englehart, Cochrane & Munn, Vic Elec Ry Co, R T Williams, Nichols & Renouf, Vic St Ry Co, Taylor Mill Co, E B Hill, Casp Langpe, Langley & Co, Albion Iron Works Co, Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co, Yeudell & Sinclair.

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The British Columbia Industrial Co-operative Association is founded on the basis of productive and distributive co-operation. It is a combination of laborers of various trades and professions, for their physical, intellectual, social and moral improvement, both directly and indirectly. By combining the surplus earnings of its members in one common fund, the Association will provide them with permanent employment at good wages, with living at actual cost.

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NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Donald Urquhart, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to or having claims against the above estate are to make payment to or application for payment as the case may be to the undersigned.

Dated 19th June, 1894.

R. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley Street, Victoria.
Solicitor for Alexander Urquhart the executor.

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